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COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Social Evil

THE British Weekly, in its latest issue, has raised the subject of social evils which afflict Hongkong, with special reference to prostitution and its attendant scourge of venereal disease. The cabled version of the article does not disclose to what extent the journal analysed the problem as a whole, but it did devote particular attention to the impact which prostitution has on the welfare and health of servicemen stationed in the Colony, and it wound up with the somewhat unfair suggestion that insufficient attention was being paid by the responsible authorities to the question of safeguarding the moral and social welfare of these men. None would insist that everything possible is being done in this direction, but a military spokesman has correctly emphasised that considerable efforts have been, and are still being made by local civilian organisations as well as by the Services social welfare departments to counteract evil influences to which servicemen are exposed. Moreover, the disclosure that the incidence of venereal disease among the troops has been cut by half during the past year indicates that the fight against this insidious and dangerous threat to the men's health is meeting with some success.

THE problem of prostitution in Hongkong does not only affect the Services. It has an impact on the social conscience of the Colony as a whole. Visibly the number of women and young girls practising the profession shows no decrease; if anything they are more ubiquitous than ever and they do not hesitate to parade the Colony's main thoroughfares during the day as well as at night. Nor are all these unfortunate deliberately, wayward beings. Many of them are confronted with the same problem, which is not social, but economic. They are not, therefore, to be condemned out of hand. Nevertheless it remains a question whether the civil authorities have been as energetic as they might in dealing with prostitution. In fact it would be enlightening to know whether anything officially is being done to control, let alone eradicate this social evil. Certainly it would be interesting to be told what results have accrued from the post-war legislation which aims at discovering VD carriers, and whether there has been any success in reducing the incidence of the disease. The health and well-being of women who are forced by circumstances into a degrading calling need also to be considered, and we should like to see Government come forward with concrete proposals for dealing with the whole problem of prostitution.

Handcuffed Prisoner Escapes By Smashing Bus Window

Glasgow, Feb. 3. John Mitchell Cowan, one of 21 prisoners being taken in a police bus from Edinburgh to Glasgow, today smashed the window of the bus with his handcuffs, leapt through the broken glass and made his escape across a railway embankment.

Cowan's getaway took place when the bus stopped for traffic lights in Glasgow.

Another prisoner tried to follow him through the broken

New Gales Lash Coasts Of Britain & Holland

THOUSANDS OF MAROONED PERSONS IN PERIL

17 Bodies Washed Ashore At Steenbrugen

Amsterdam, Feb. 4. Savage new gales lashed the devastated coasts of Britain and Holland on Wednesday night, whipping giant waves against broken dykes and imperilling thousands of persons marooned in Europe's worst floods.

The angry North Sea, driven by winds of 50 miles an hour, thundered into lowland regions where the toll from last weekend's flood sent death figures mounting toward the 2,000 mark.

On Wednesday night, as the sea rolled unimpeded through smashed dykes, nearly 9,000 persons were marooned on wrecked Dutch islands. Tens of thousands of others in Britain, Belgium and Holland faced a night of terror.

Several temporary dykes guarding villages in south-western Holland were washed away under the first impact of winds whistling at 50 miles an hour. United Press staff correspondent Harold Melahn saw sandbag emplacements crumble and dykes become undermined when he left the 450,000-acre Dutch flood zone at nightfall.

Seventeen bodies were washed ashore at Steenbrugen in flooded Brabant during the storm tonight.

The population of the village of Alkenkirk was ordered to evacuate and important dykes were reported to be seriously weakened between Zierikzee and Brouwershaven on Schouwen Duiveland Island and at Klundert in Western Brabant.

Breaks in the dykes at either of these places might result in further loss of lives, it was feared.

The Dutch weather bureau predicted that the wind would veer to the northwest—a direction which is the most feared by Dutchmen who have fought the sea for centuries. It was a hurricane from the northwest that breached dykes, killed an estimated 1,500 persons and left 300,000 homeless in Holland some years ago.

Gusts of 78 miles an hour recorded, meanwhile, in remote islands off Northern Scotland, the first area to suffer last weekend. At the same time strong winds drove against the flooded farms of Yorkshire in northern England. In Norfolk County, to the south, families began fleeing to high ground after evacuating all children from the region of the rampant great Ouse River. Thirty-five thousand people live in the area, 6,000 of them in homes believed to be subject to new flooding.

BRITONS WARNED

In the House of Commons the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, warned that the country must be prepared for further flooding on the next spring high tides of February 18.

Referring to criticism that Britain had no adequate flood warning system, Sir David said that Britain had been fortunate in having suffered no similar calamity in this century and no Government had organised a system.

But, he promised, "I have given instructions that the devising of a warning system should be explored as a matter of urgency."

Police in loudspeaker vans toured King's Lynn tonight warning of new danger. In driving rain 10 ambulances

stood ready outside the Police station.

In the Norfolk danger area 1,500 firemen and 350 pumps were standing by.

Shipping raced for shelter from the rapidly rising seas.

The known death toll at 6 p.m. GMT was 1,605—1,222 in Holland, 418 in Britain, 20 in Belgium and seven in Germany.

The new storm forced down helicopters in Holland and many of the planes which, in a tremendous airlift operation, on Wednesday took off from the survivors of one hard-hit island. They were taken to various bases so it was difficult to estimate the number rescued but officials said that it was "in thousands."

Only a few hundred are believed to be still marooned in different places on the island.

The burgomaster of Steenbrugen in Brabant got an appeal for huge mattresses with which to stop dyke gaps and the burgomaster of Oude Tongen advised that dykes protecting his town were weakening. He said that there were 12 dead and 280 missing. Other reports have spoken of about 200 dead in a barn near Oude Tonge.

SHOOT TO KILL

Shoot to kill orders were issued at Gravendam, Holland, where seven persons were arrested. More than 1,000 Federal Police were rushed into the Dutch flood area to maintain order. Looting attempts were also reported on battered Canvey Island at the mouth of the Thames River in Britain.

The Dutch Radio said that 1,000 people were in danger at Abdenbroek on Vooorne Island, that a group of 1,000 were marooned on Goereverlaktee Island and that it was trying to warn the fate of 400 people who were on St. Philipsland Island when the flood struck. Another group was isolated on the remains of a dyke near Bornel on Goereverlaktee Island where waters tore a 100-foot gap on Tuesday night.

DAY OF MOURNING

Queen Juliana has named Sunday as a national day of mourning and special prayers will be offered in churches of all denominations. The Queen will broadcast to the nation.

In England 1,000 villagers, Royal Air Force volunteers and Cambridge University students, who dropped their books to enter the desperate "battle of the house gap" in Norfolk, strove to fill up a 60-yard gap torn in the east bank of the river near Magdalen. Road and rail contact with London was already cut. The Police and Coastguard men set up a radio station to broadcast warnings.—United Press.

TROOPS CALLED IN

London, Feb. 4. The Army Eastern Command reported today that more than 3,000 troops under command are repairing sea walls, rescuing cattle and performing other tasks in flooded East coast areas.

Men of the Middlesex Regiment, who recently returned from Korea and Hongkong and are now returning from leave, will soon be helping in the work along with men of the Royal East Kent, Royal West Kent, Suffolk and Essex regiments.

Also engaged on anti-flood work are men from the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Royal Corps of the Signals, the Royal Army Service Corps water transport section, the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, the Royal Norfolk Regiment, the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, the Northamptonshire Regiment, the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers.

In the Northern Command, the main task of the troops is sandbagging in the Lincolnshire area where there is a three-mile-long breakthrough.

Troops from the Army Northern Command engaged there include the 30th Army Engineering Regiment, the 62nd H.A.A. Regiment.—Reuter.

STRAYS TO BE SHOT

Oxford, Feb. 4. All stray dogs found after 5 p.m. in the streets of this flood-ravaged city will be shot to avoid possible epidemics, the authorities decided today.

The Oxford veterinary surgeon patrol all butcheries to see whether the meat sold conforms with the requirements of public health regulations.

Black marketeers have reportedly tried to sell contaminated potatoes to farmers of the area for pig feeding.

Schools will remain next Monday unless the situation worsens with tonight's expected storm.

Authorities said nothing was to be feared for Oxford. The centre of the storm is far away, they said.—Associated Press.

EAST AFRICA STORM

Beira, Feb. 4. Strong winds swept Beira in Portuguese East Africa today, uprooting hundreds of trees, destroying scores of bungalows and native huts and unroofing several buildings. All port activity was stopped as ships in the harbour kept up steam and strengthened their moorings.

No casualties were reported.—Associated Press.

Sweets Again Off Ration

London, Feb. 4. Food Minister Glynne Lloyd today ended sweet rationing and hopes the children would not get left behind in the race to the shops.

Sweets and chocolates have been strictly rationed in Britain since 1942 to conserve sugar which is still rationed.

They were taken off the ration once by the late Labour Government, but had to be put back because the public rush for them made them too scarce for equitable distribution.—Reuter.

Ship Sails With Jet Fuel For Red China

Washington, Feb. 4. The United States failed in an attempt to stop a shipment of 7,000 tons of aviation jet fuel from Rumania to Communist China and a Finnish tanker carrying the strategic cargo is reported to be en route to the Far East today via the Suez Canal.

Owned by a shipping company in Helsinki, the tanker is reported to have taken on the cargo recently at the Black Sea port of Burgas in Rumania.

Informed sources said that the State Department, when it learned of the ship's destination, asked both the Finnish and Turkish Governments to stop the shipment. Both replied that they were powerless to intrude.

These sources said they believe that the United States will take no steps to block the shipment.

Turkey's reply was said to have included the reminder that international agreements provide for the free transit of all ships through the Dardanelles Straits.

NOT RECEIPT

Finland does not receive any American aid that could be stopped because of the shipment.

Neither Finland nor Rumania is a member of the United Nations which adopted a resolution banning the shipment of strategic items to Communist China and North Korea when the Korean war began.

The only possibility of stopping the jet fuel shipment appeared now to be in the hands of the Chinese Nationalist navy. An informed source pointed out that the tanker might be challenged by new Nationalist naval units if it ventures into Formosan waters.

The tanker's voyage is expected to take about two weeks. The precise destination of the ship is not immediately known. However, if the fuel is en route to the Korean war zone it might be unloaded at Russian-held Dalen, Manchuria, or the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

The State Department's unsuccessful intervention in this case raised again the question of a possible blockade on the Red China coast to choke off war materials being unloaded at Communist ports in the Far East.—United Press.

Red Proposal Unacceptable

London, Feb. 4. Chinese Communist Prime Minister Chou En-lai's proposal today for an immediate cessation of the Korean war, followed by a political conference on the fate of prisoners of war was totally unacceptable to Britain, a Foreign Office spokesman said here tonight.

The Foreign Office spokesman pointed out that the proposal was substantially the same as that contained in the Soviet resolution on the ending of the fighting in Korea which was defeated in the United Nations General Assembly before Christmas.

Britain refused to conclude an armistice in Korea until settlement has been reached on the last remaining point of disagreement—the prisoner of war issue.—Reuter.

LEPERS RIOT

Bombay, Feb. 4. A mob of 100 lepers from the Aoworth Lepers Home near here bombarded the staff with knives and stones in a demonstration against alleged bad food and conditions.

Six staff members and six patients were injured before police broke up the riot with tear gas and arrested four of the ringleaders.—Associated Press.

Survivors Of Ferryboat Disaster



Dulles Had A Hard Task Convincing Churchill And Eden

London, Feb. 4. The American Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, had a difficult time today to convince British ministers that President Eisenhower's new Formosa policy will not increase the danger of a general war.

Usually reliable sources said he managed only partly to reassure the British, alarmed by the decision to allow General Chiang Kai-shek to attack the Communist mainland of China.

Closed for seven hours with ministers and senior officials, Mr Dulles is understood to have told them that he believed British fears that the decision would invite Communist retaliation and antagonise anti-Communists in Asia were exaggerated.

With Mr Stassen he then had a 90-minute session—discussing European affairs—with Mr Eden, Mr Butler and the British Defence Minister, Earl Alexander.

The American visitors had lunch with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mr Eden. Then followed two sessions, each lasting two hours, when Eastern affairs were reviewed.

The British Ministers told the Americans they recognised the military case for withdrawing Mr Truman's orders of June 1950 to the United States 7th Fleet to shield the China mainland from Nationalist attacks.

DOUBT RESULT

The intention they understood was to force a redeployment of Communist forces and so relieve pressure on Korea and Indo-China.

But they said they believe the decision would not achieve this result and would also provoke unfortunate political repercussions.

Mr Eden is reporting on the Far Eastern aspect of his talks with Mr Dulles to the House of Commons tomorrow (Thursday) in a special one-day debate—demanded by the Labour opposition—on the Formosa question.

Mr Dulles and British ministers and their advisers this morning discussed Britain's relationship with the future six-nation European Defence Community and also reviewed the Middle East situation.

A communique issued after today's talks said that there had been full recognition of the need for rapid progress in setting up the European Defence Community, but did not specifically mention Formosa.—Reuter.

"GOOD DEAL HAPPIER"

London, Feb. 4. American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles assured Britain on Wednesday the United States will continue its policy of trying to limit the Korean war, British informant reported.

The official said talks between American and British leaders have ended with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden "a good deal happier" than when the conference began early on Wednesday.

Mr Dulles reported assurance came after "Mr Eden had expressed Britain's disapproval of the United States action in demoralising Formosa. In the course of a private chat between the two Foreign Secretaries earlier in the day, Eden was said to have outlined Britain's fears regarding the

Draggled hair hangs over the faces of these two survivors of the Princess Victoria which sank in a fierce gale last week a few miles off Belfast Lough. They are L/Cpl Albert Dickie (right) and Fus. Walter Baker, and they are seen drinking a welcome cup of tea after their terrifying experience.—Reuter photo.

£100 Fine For Breaking Racial Law

Johannesburg, Feb. 4. Patrick Duncan, son of a former Governor-General of South Africa, was fined £100 with the alternative of 100 days in gaol today for entering the Germiston coloured area illegally last December.

Appearing with him on similar charges were Manlal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and four other Europeans, including three women. Permits are needed to enter the coloured areas.

Gandhi, editor of a South African newspaper and a bitter opponent of the country's racial segregation laws, was fined £50 with the option of going to gaol for 60 days. The other defendants were fined amounts ranging from £50 to £20.

All eight defendants said they will appeal.—Associated Press.

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EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUE

Objections To Army On "Pool" System

Paris, Feb. 4. The French Air Minister, Pierre Montel, claimed today that France had the right to revise certain protocols of the European Defence Community Treaty (E.D.C.).

"France wants to see Europe free, but she is also concerned with her own liberties," he said.

Not a single Frenchman thought France should assume the entire responsibility for the defence of Europe, the Minister said.

"When I am asked: 'Should Germans take part in the defence of the Western world?' I reply: 'A thousand times yes.'"

Increasing opposition to a free French Army independence in a "pooled" European Army was reflected in the election of two strong opponents of the scheme today to key posts on the National Assembly's commissions examining the European Defence Community Treaty.

Their election was generally conceded to show that a majority of the National Assembly, excluding Communists, is hostile to abandoning the sovereignty of the French Armed Forces.

The Foreign Affairs Commission elected Socialist Jules Moch as its rapporteur on the proposed European Army talks and the Defence Commission elected Gaullist General Pierre Koenig.

Candidates favouring supranational powers under the existing treaty were decisively defeated for the posts.

Observers believe that, in a vote on the supranational issue in the next four months, the present treaty would not be ratified by the National Assembly.

—Reuter.

Espionage In Sweden

Stockholm, Feb. 4. The Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, today refused Conservative and Liberal demands for restrictions on the movement of Soviet diplomats in Sweden.

Conservative leader Jarl Hjalmarsson told the Lower House of Parliament during the debate: "It is completely obvious that the Soviet Embassy and the legations co-operating with it had played a considerable role in the espionage against our country."

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Gunnar Hedlund, supported the Prime Minister's refusal but gave this warning: "The espionage carried out in this country has made it absolutely necessary for us to sharpen our watch, not least of the unreliable elements among our citizens." —Reuter.

Southampton's Moth Man



Disaster Victims Buried

Belfast, Feb. 4. Most of the 128 passengers and crew, who died when the Stranraer-Larne ferry steamer Princess Victoria sank in a storm off the Copeland Islands on Saturday, were buried in Northern Ireland today.

Among them was Major M. Sinclair, Northern Ireland Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. Constituents whom Major Sinclair represented for 15 years were among thousands who lined the route from his home to the family burying ground. The Governor of Northern Ireland attended. Mr. Winston Churchill was represented by Lord Birkenhead. Police and coast guards kept watch today along County Down for more bodies from the Princess Victoria, which lies six miles off the coast.

Eighty-three bodies have been recovered so far, leaving 45 still missing. Up to this morning, 80 bodies had been identified. —Reuter.

Rebels Driven Out

Rangoon, Feb. 4. Burmese Government troops today drove 300 Karen rebels from the town of Elame, 100 miles west of Rangoon, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Elame was seized by rebels last week. —Associated Press.

A Defensive Alliance For Free Asian Nations Seen As Necessity

VIEWS OF FAR EAST OBSERVER

Singapore, Feb. 4.

The time is now ripe and the situation absolutely clear to Asian nations that some kind of defensive alliance among them is needed on the lines of NATO or something similar, a well-informed Asian diplomatic observer here told the United Press.

The observer was commenting on the new situation created by President Eisenhower's decision to withdraw the United States Seventh Fleet from the Formosa Strait.

The observer, who declined to be identified, said that any defence alliance for Pacific Asia, however, must be sponsored by and include Asian nations to be successful.

Any defence set-up for Asia composed only of such nations like the United States, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand would definitely not have the support of Asian peoples, especially those who have a suspicion of colonial or imperial policy.

The observer said that even the United States was not free from suspicion and any move by her in this direction was bound to be misunderstood as encouraging prolongation of the last vestiges of colonialism by the Western Powers in Asia.

India, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan and Burma, the observer said, must make a definite stand, now and unite into a solid bloc against aggression or face the threat of being gobbled up one by one, as happened in Europe when Hitler and Mussolini started moving before World War II.

He said that in the initial stages these nations could form the nucleus of a Pacific pact and then gradually expand to take in other countries which may like to join.

ANZUS PACT

If some of them were fearful of being involved in a fight between the two Chinese regimes, the observer suggested that they could arrange it so that the nucleus would compose only those countries not directly involved, indicating that both Chinese regimes may be left out.

Commenting on Anzus, the observer said that a Pacific pact could exist simultaneously with Anzus. In the case of Australia and New Zealand, he said, they could either join Asian countries in a Pacific pact or rely on the United States for their defence under the Anzus alliance.

The diplomatic observer said that a Pacific pact without India could still serve a useful purpose although the importance of her inclusion could not be over-emphasized.

He noted that India liked to take a neutral stand but stressed that no one could be neutral because the struggle in the world today was a global one in that whatever advance Communism makes in Europe will affect Asia and vice-versa.

The threat by Communists in India was not so imminent as in other countries in Asia such as Thailand, Burma, Indo-China, Malaya and the Philippines which, perhaps, was one of the reasons why Mr. Nehru chose to remain aloof in the East-West cold war.

A POSITIVE POLICY

The observer said it was true that Asian nations had no vast standing armies but he pointed out that neither had India.

He added that like India, other Asian countries, too, had vast populations and natural resources and given a chance to develop they should be able to field armies as good, if not better than what the Western Powers could produce.

As an example he pointed to the 12 divisions of G.M.K. troops at present fighting in Korea which comprised two-thirds of the United Nations forces there.

President Eisenhower's action would definitely have psychological effects in that it had given Asian countries proof that the foreign policy of the new American administration was a positive one.

It had also created a situation which forced the Chinese Reds to be on guard against the possibility of an invasion from Formosa, no matter how remote it might be.

Although the Chinese Reds might not find it necessary to withdraw men from Korea, their supplies were bound to be affected as they would need to equip armies needed to garrison the long China coastline.

These needs, the observer said, would force Red China to call on Russia for more aid which, in turn, would strain Russian resources. In this manner, he added, pressure in Korea would be distributed.

Although the observer does not foresee any real invasion of the Chinese mainland in the immediate future, he said that initial successes of Nationalist raids might boost the morale of guerrilla forces on the China mainland, and the people who were now being oppressed by the Chinese Communists were bound to rally to aid Chiang Kai-shek's raiders. —United Press.

"Ike's" Nominees Approved

Appointments To Defence Posts

Washington, Feb. 4.

Four members of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Defence Department team won unanimous approval from the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee today — even before their nominations had been formally submitted to the Senate.

Committee approval came as the Senate prepared to debate the nomination of Harold E. Talbott to be Secretary of the Air Force.

The Senate was expected to confirm Mr. Talbott for the post, last of the five senior defence appointments. Mr. Talbott, Chairman of the House Select Committee on the Arms Race, had been confirmed by the House of Representatives in 1947.

But Senator Estes Kefauver (Democrat-Tennessee) said he is still not satisfied with Mr. Talbott's replies to criticism of World War I aircraft contracts by Congressional Committees and Charles Evans Hughes, special Presidential investigator in 1917-18.

The Armed Services Committee acted on four additional defence nominations today after Senator Saltonstall produced a letter from President Eisenhower promising to send the nominations to the Senate during the day.

Approved by the Committee after a brief hearing were three four members of "little cabinet" rank:

TRUMAN MEN

John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State College, Assistant Secretary of Defence for Manpower and Personnel, succeeding Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg.

Charles S. Thomas of California, head of a retail clothing store, Under-Secretary of the Navy.

Earl Dallas Johnson of Connecticut, now an Assistant Secretary of the Army, to be Under-Secretary of the Army.

Frank C. Nash of Washington, Assistant Secretary of Defence co-ordinating all foreign aid and international programmes.

Mr. Nash and Mr. Johnson are hold-overs from the Truman Administration and served under Robert Lovett.

All four officials promised the Committee they would sell off any stocks or financial holdings they believed might involve conflicts with their official positions.

Senator Saltonstall hopes to win Senate confirmation for the four new nominees at a Friday session of the Senate. —Associated Press.

East German Defences

Berlin, Feb. 4.

East Germany's 1953 budget in to strengthen the country's national defence forces, Premier Otto Grotewohl told the Volkskammer (Parliament) today.

"Our budget's main aim is to provide investments for the increase and strengthening of our Socialist economy," he said.

"Another main aim is to secure the means for defence preparations." —Reuter.

HONN'S MOVE

Bonn, Feb. 4.

The West German Bundestag (Lower House of Parliament) tonight decided to increase the strength of the frontier police from 10,000 to 20,000.

The move had to guard 185 miles of frontier with East Germany and Czechoslovakia. —Reuter.

HE CLIMBS BY NIGHT

A man whose unusual and estimable hobby makes him a nocturnal climber of lamp-posts is Mr. Courtenay Hosking, of Wilton Road, Southampton, a 35-year-old draughtsman in the Ordnance Survey Office and a keen amateur entomologist for many years.

Ever since he was a boy, Mr. Hosking has wandered abroad after dark in search of moths. He has made countless night expeditions in Cornwall (he was born in the Cornish village of Wall), Surrey and Hampshire.

His hunting equipment, in addition to deer-stalker hat and warm clothing, consists of a large black net and a haversack containing boxes for his prey.

His hunting grounds are anywhere that lamp-posts are — he is an accomplished lamp-post climber.

Even moth-hunting has its hazards. Mr. Hosking has been threatened with a shaggy dog by a Surrey gamekeeper, and ordered off a lamp-post by the matron of a girls' hostel, also in Surrey — he had climbed the lamp-post in complete ignorance of a hostel in the vicinity.

This Reuterphoto shows Mr. Hosking not at the ready climbing a lamp-post in a Southampton park.

Not Good Place For Saboteurs

United Nations, Feb. 4. Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, said today that the United Nations was "not a profitable place for spies and saboteurs."

In a report dealing with the problem of members of the staff accused of subversive activities, the Secretary-General said: "Almost all meetings and documentation of the United Nations are open on all to see, and hear. No military secrets are ever handled by the Secretariat."

In a long report, Mr. Lie said that since 1950 the American permanent mission to the United Nations had made adverse comments on only three per cent of the 2,000 Americans on its staff. In most cases the comments served only as a basis for a further examination of each case.

It had always been his policy to keep the international character of the Secretariat and to resist all measures which would undermine its independence.

At the same time he had always upheld the policy that no member of the Secretariat shall engage in subversive activities against a member government of the United Nations. —Reuter.

25 ENTRIES FOR BIG AIR RACE

London, Feb. 4. The Royal Aero Club and the Canterbury (New Zealand) International Air Race Council announced today that 25 applications to enter the England to Christchurch, New Zealand, air race have been received.

The air race is to start from London Airport on Thursday, October 8, 1953. —Reuter.

Indian Cardinal Takes Possession Of Rome Church

Rome, Feb. 4.

Hundreds of Romans hurrying down their city's main street paused to watch as India's first Cardinal, the Archbishop of Bombay, took possession tonight of one of Rome's ancient basilicas.

Police diverted the streaming traffic to allow the scarlet-clad Cardinal to enter the church in procession, while its bells and organ rang out.

Cardinal Valerian Gracias was raised to the rank of Prince of the Catholic Church in a series of solemn ceremonies in the middle of January.

As a Cardinal, he automatically became one of the parish priests of the diocese of Rome, of which Pope Pius XII is the Bishop.

Tonight he took possession of his parish church, Santa Maria in Via Lata, a basilica which dates back at least 1,300 years.

According to tradition St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Hebrews from the still more ancient basilica whose ruins lie below the floor of the present church.

All the Indian priests and students working at ecclesiastical colleges in Rome as well as hundreds of clergy working in the Vatican crowded the small church to watch the ceremony.

INDIAN HIGHBOS

The staff of the Indian Embassy in Rome, representatives of the British Legation to the Holy See and Monsignor Leo Kienle, tomorrow by air. —Reuter.

Tito To Visit Turkey

Belgrade, Feb. 4. The Yugoslav Tanjug News Agency announced today that Marshal Tito had accepted an invitation to visit Turkey this year, if his engagements permitted. No date for his visit has been definitely set. The invitation was extended by the President of the Turkish Republic, Mr. C. Bayar.

The invitation was relayed to Marshal Tito by Mr. H. Kiyiden, head of the Turkish Parliamentary Delegation now visiting a 15-day visit to Yugoslavia. —France-Press.

FATE OF A FUGITIVE

Washington, Feb. 4.

The State Department has been investigating a report that John Hivata, former American G.I., has been recaptured after escaping from prison in Czechoslovakia.

Hivata was serving a 10-year term following his conviction on charges of espionage. The Czechoslovak Government informed the Embassy last August he had escaped from prison near Bratislava, January 2, 1952.

The report that Hivata had been recaptured was published by the Free Czechoslovak Information Bulletin along with the statement that the report came by way of Austria from a source whose information could not be checked. The report was that Hivata was captured near the village of Lipovnik-Bojna, Slovakia, and delivered to a Communist regional court at Bratislava. —Associated Press.

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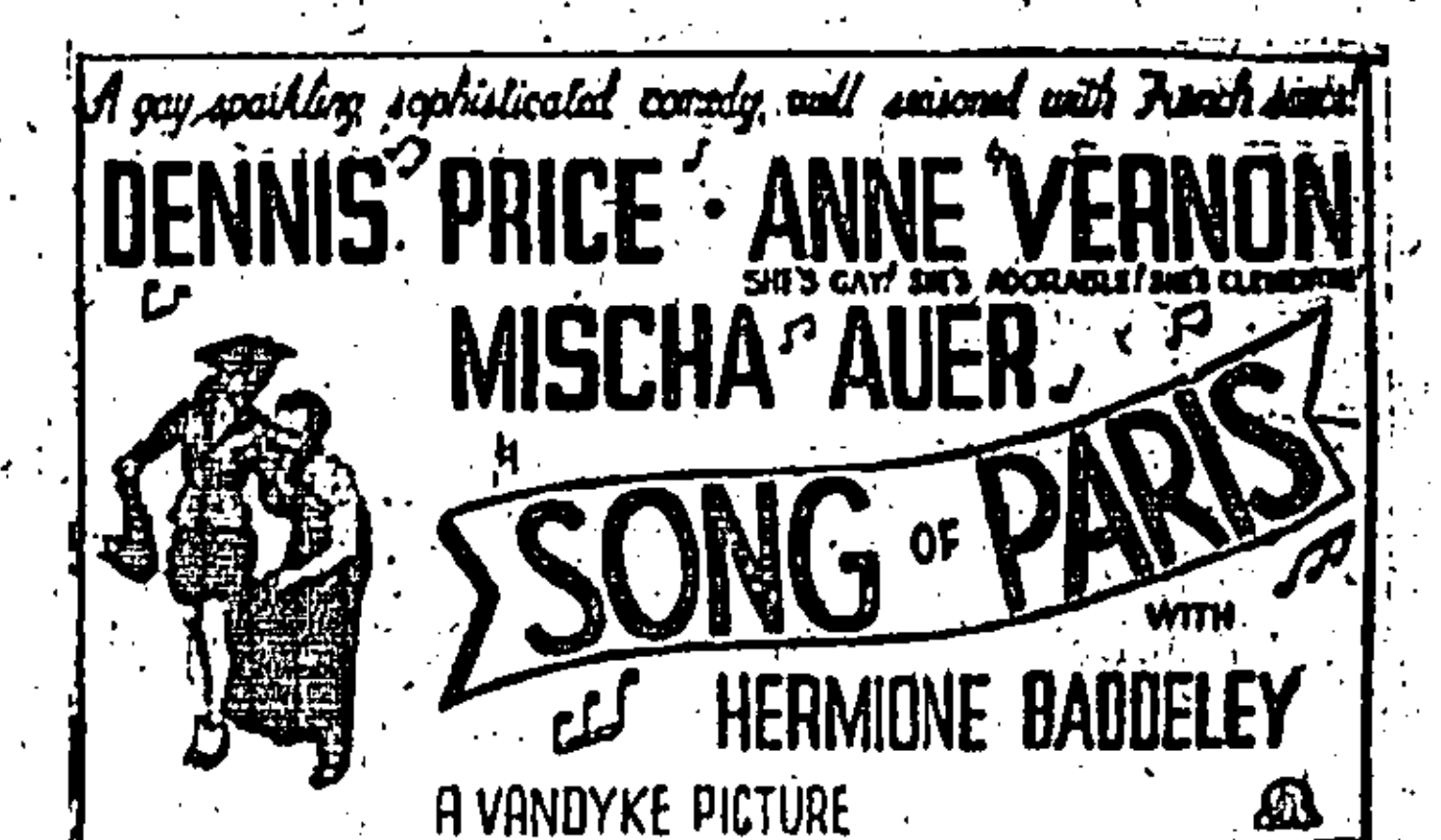
Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

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We strongly urge those who haven't seen this wonderful picture not to miss it, and those who have seen it to come and see it again!

The Management
ROXY THEATRE

ROXY & BROADWAY

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Five Married Couples Wake Up To Find
They Really Aren't Married At All!

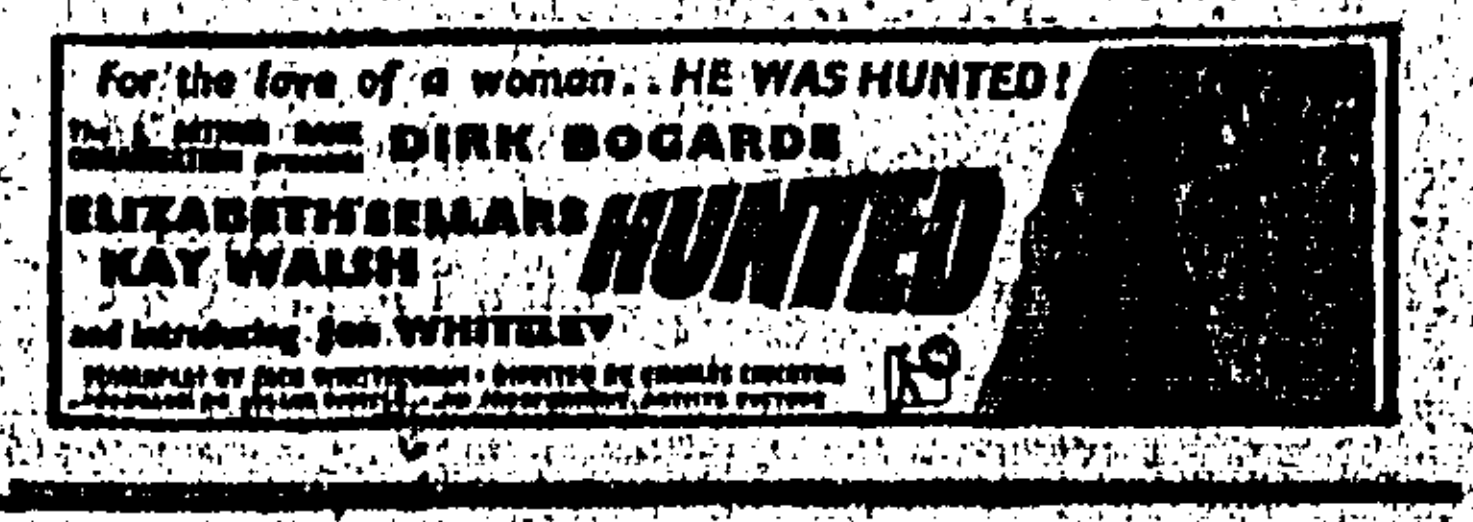
Singer Rogers-Fred Allen-Victor Borge-Marilyn Monroe-David Wayne-Eva Gabor-Paul Douglas



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COMMENCING TO-MORROW AT CATHAY

For the love of a woman... HE WAS HUNTED!



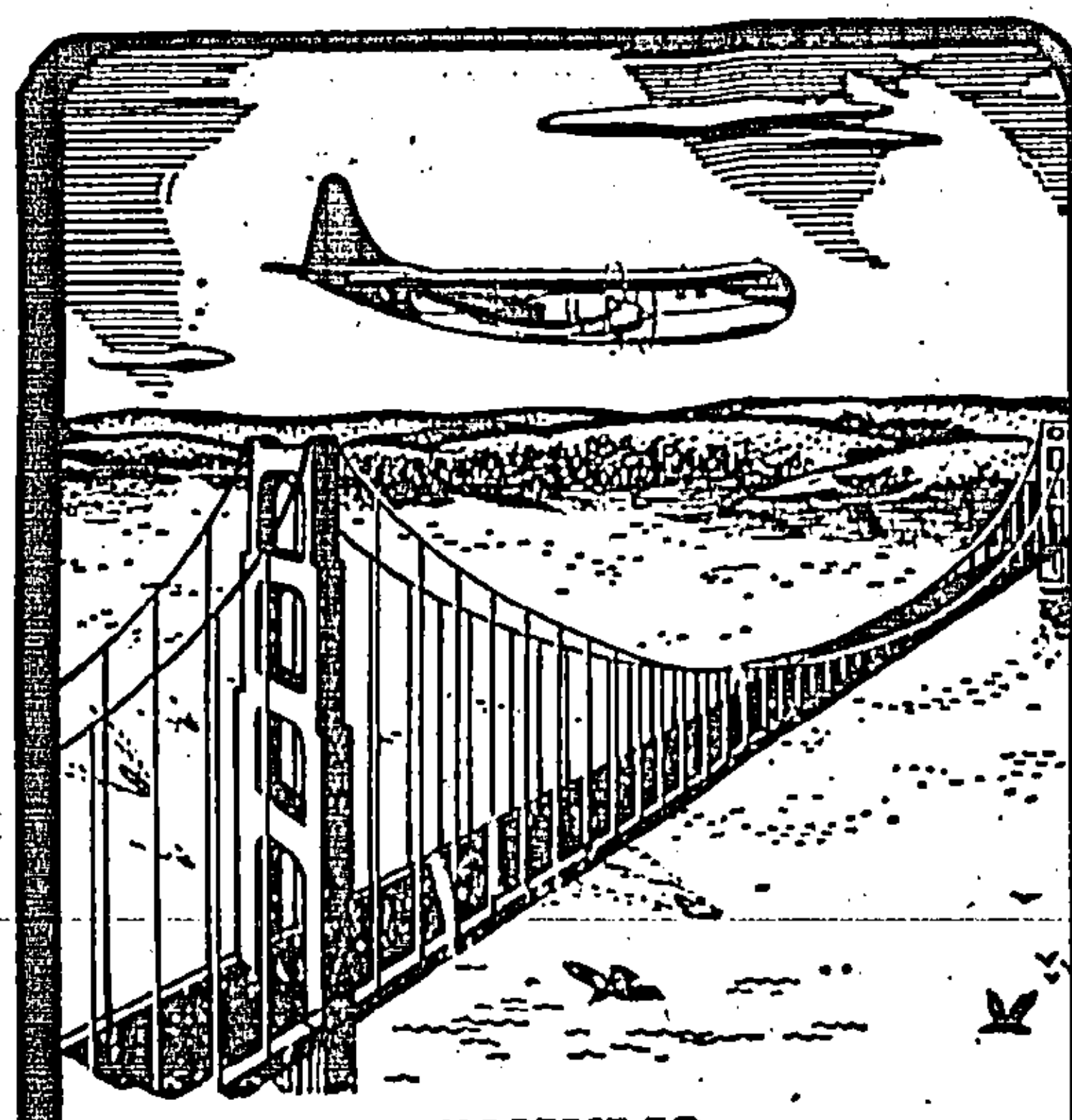
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ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to re-decoration the Capitol Theatre will be closed from February 1-18, and re-opened on 14th February (Chinese New Year's Day).

The MANAGEMENT.

BIGGEST-EVER AUCTION SALE

By Thomas Clayton

CAIRO. The last whisky lot was called "King's Ransom," prompting the question: How much did the sale really cost? We shall have to wait until we tot up the prices, said the auctioneer.

The cellar was priced at £10,000 sterling. And that was only one of Farouk's cellars.

The Abdine Palace was in wartime headlines when British tanks drove into the courtyard while the British Ambassador delivered an ultimatum to Farouk to change his Cabinet.

Why? Wine merchants and butlers from embassies and clubs snapped up Britain's rarest whiskies and gins because they are becoming difficult to buy since Naguib's Finance Minister, Dr Abdel Gemil el Emary, has imposed rigid import bans on them to save sterling.

Rainbow Colours

THEY paid more than market prices for whiskies in the hope of being able to recoup with a profit when there is a real whisky drought in Egypt.

Prospective buyers, Greeks, Italians, French and English, talking a babel of languages but all with the common denominator of a connoisseur's palate, were ushered by a giant Egyptian palace guard into an anteroom to inspect sample bottles from the cellar stock.

The bottles stood like the hoard of a medieval alchemist—curved and fluted flasks of liqueurs, earthenware flagons of brandies from French monasteries, sherries and Curacao, Chartreuse and Kirsche and various Martinis, the world's finest rainbow-coloured liquids trapping the thin January sunshine.

One plebeian Tuborg lager bottle stood next to a Chateau Montreuil. Twelve types of whiskies not seen in Britain since before 1939 stood like NCOs among this array, with bottles of champagne with gold labels on parade on the table like guard-of-honour.

The auctioneer stood at the glass-topped table in the green and gilt auction room—in the office wing of the Abdine Palace—as Chokli, one of Farouk's wine waiters, in a white smock and bandolier, handed him sample bottles from lot.

Best Price

AFTER he had not sold the wines, he held up a ferocious bottle of champagne. Bids in Arabic, French and English rose slowly to £1,750, sterling—and stayed there. It was the plastron (or one shilling approximately) below the reserved price.

Gins went quickly, at prices below market prices. Example: bottles of gin relating here at £2 sterling went for 35s.

An interruption to the rapid-fire bidding came when the whisky arrived. The hold-up was to keep the bid figures accurate. Whiskies brought up to one-third more than their market price.

They went at lots of 152 and dozens each, but it was one single bottle of ordinary whisky which brought the best price.

The auctioneer flourished it and asked for bids: a bottle of whisky or brandy one can buy in any Cairo grocer for 22s. It was knocked down for £2,175,000.

For with the bottle went a wine receipt signed by Farouk. The buyer was a Greek importer, Mr. Juan Angelides.

He said: "I wouldn't use this brand for cocktails, let alone drink it neat, but I want to paste the receipt on my desk."

Back To Cellar

THEN came 38 bottles of 1811 premier Napoleon brandy. Bidding stopped at £2,100; the reserve price was £4. So back to the cellar went the Napoleon brandy.

Highest whisky price was for a whisky reputedly brewed at a distillery owned by an American gangster, Frankie Costello—18s over the import price.

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POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



By GUY WINT CYNICISM IN LAND REFORM

Guy Wint, widely known and distinguished writer on political affairs mainly relating to the East, has travelled extensively in India, China and Southeast Asia. After the Manchurian crisis in 1931 he served for a time on the League of Nations Technical Mission in China. He is now Far East specialist and leader writer on the staff of the Manchester Guardian.

A SMALL and inexpensive book has been published in England on the Chinese land reform. ("Land Reform in China," Batchworth Press, 1s. 6d.) A great deal has already been written about this. It has stirred up the liveliest interest throughout Asia because so many countries have their own acute agrarian problems. They look towards China to see whether its reforms offer them the key to their own difficulties.

The originality in the book just published is that it is compiled exclusively from reports in the Communist press, from speeches by Communist statesmen, and from books by Communist writers. It is an account of land reform as presented by the Chinese themselves.

The picture is rather startling. What stands out most is the almost bottomless cynicism of the Chinese Government in its conduct of the reforms. Macchiavelli would certainly have admired its leaders.

The cynicism was present at the very start. The Land Reform Law of June 1950, said that the aim of the reform was to increase the output of food. But in the instructions given by the Communist Party to its officers—printed in the Communist newspapers—it is stated quite frankly that the real purpose is very different. It is to consolidate the "People's Dictatorship" in the countryside, by exterminating the landlords and well-to-do peasants who might oppose the Communist Party.

Consider the analysis in one of the principal Communist newspapers—the Kwangtung Daily—of why the Communist agitators, or cadres as they are called, are successful in some villages in stirring up the peasants against the landlords.

"During an anti-despot rally in one village, cadres did not prepare poor peasants for the occasion by telling them how to accuse and by deepening their political consciousness. When mass meetings were held, frequently somebody went on the platform to say a few words and then came down again. Land reform cadres gazed at the poor peasants and shouted to them in displeasure: 'Yesterday you had so much to complain about. Now that you are on the platform you become tongue-tied. I have put down all your names. If you do not accuse well you will not be given help.' One woman went up on the platform of her own accord to accuse a landlord. She started by pouring forth a stream of tears. 'A land reform cadre said: 'What are you weeping for? Go ahead and hit that fellow and be done with it!'

Later instructions to the agitators told them how to prevent any similar disaster of this kind.

The candour shown by the Communists in at times quite remarkable. Take another example. The Land Reform Law of June 1950, said that the aim of the reform was to increase the output of food. But in the instructions given by the Communist Party to its officers—printed in the Communist newspapers—it is stated quite frankly that the real purpose is very different. It is to consolidate the "People's Dictatorship" in the countryside, by exterminating the landlords and well-to-do peasants who might oppose the Communist Party.

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TRUE SITUATION

It is clear that the Communist leaders had no illusions about what was being done in their name in the villages, and about the true situation there. The Communists always claim to be acting in the name of the people. But here is what the Southern Daily, a Far East newspaper, said in July 1951:

"In point of fact the so-called masses are but a few agitators who form a minority far removed in political consciousness from the general run of the peasants."

Here is the Yangtze Daily on the news in the villages: "The cadres pressed the landlords to give up their property, and when that failed the cadres bound them hand and foot with ropes and beat them heavily. Torture was repeatedly applied to the landlords during the class struggle."

And there is the Southern Daily, in March 1951, on how the cadres celebrated their successes: "Heavy beating and drinking took place. Class struggle dinners were held, class struggle salaries were drawn."

These class struggle dinners, reported from various places, were sometimes attended by several hundred people. Wine flowed freely and fat pigs were roasted.

IN A FEW YEARS

But the greatest cynicism lies perhaps beyond all this. In the eyes of the world, the object of the land reform has been to take away the land from the landlord and give it to the poor peasant. The Communists tell him that the land is his in every sense: he is free to sell or rent it. Yet all the time, while seemingly going through the motions of creating a new class of small-holders, the Communists in their press talk freely of their intention to collectivise agriculture. The peasant is given land this year. The Communists claim merit for it—and say at the same moment that in a year or two it will be taken from him, as Chinese agriculture is organised on the Russian pattern.

Clearly it is not for nothing that one eminent Chinese Communist says that "land reform rewrites history, as it were, by turning heaven and earth upside down."

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

I Am Dining Out On My Half-Hour Talk With Mr Churchill

NEW YORK, Tuesday. WE landed in Cuba and at Miami, Florida, on our way back to New York. I was only 20 minutes in Cuba and cannot be considered an expert on the country. No revolutions were going on. It seemed as peaceful and tranquil as Jamaica.

In fact, the airport was somewhat noisy, was supposed to have an orange card to get out of the aircraft and board it, but a small, smiling man with a big gun on his hip said sleepily: "No worry, senior. Everything fine."

At the airport bar the impatient Americans pounded the mahogany and demanded drinks. The bartender went through the motions of mixing Old Fashioneds, Martinis, and highballs like a sleepwalker. "No worry, ladies and gentlemen. Plenty of time."

Time seems to be something that Cuba (and Jamaica) have plenty of.

The contrast in Miami was startling. The gaudy resort was jumping when I stepped on to the macadam. Women in silver mink were rushing about in the heat, their jewels jangling.

Cadillacs spurted up the drive-ways and bounced as their drivers slammed the brakes on. An airlines official sprinted towards me. "You've got ten minutes to catch the Constellation to New York. You've got to get through medical, immigration, and Customs."

The medical was easy. Immigration and Customs were not. This was the first time I had entered the United States since the McCarran Act came into effect.

Instruction book THE Immigration official peered at my passport, and examined a large book of instructions printed in tiny type. He said: "I don't know how to rate you under the new Act."

I said: "Look, I've been reporting Mr Churchill's holiday in Jamaica. I've got to get the New York plane in a hurry, and, anyway, American news-papers—all Americans, for that matter—can get into England, my country, without a visa."

The Immigration official decided to let me in and put me down as a resident of the United States.

The Customs official said I was not a resident according to his interpretation, even if I had lived 100 years in the United States.

But they flashed me through and a car sped me to the adjoining airport. I caught the New York plane with half a minute to spare and even managed to send a telegram just before the Constellation took off.

Since I got back to New York the weather has been bleak and cheerless with rain squalls and chilling cold. It's hard to think I was swimming in the blue Caribbean and basking in the golden sands just a day or two ago.

The people's faces are white and grey, and the city looks drab after the lush, tropical scenery of Jamaica.

Memorable

I AM dining out, of course, on my half-hour at Prospect, Ochloros, with Mr Churchill. Americans are hungry for every crumb of information about the Prime Minister.

They say: "Did you really have a drink and a talk with him?" I am tempted to say that I had several drinks and a day-long conference, but that would be stretching the truth somewhat.

Actually, I rate the half-hour listening and talking to Mr Churchill as a bright highlight. I have attended several of the Prime Minister's Press conferences and heard him make a dozen speeches at dinners and luncheons, but this talk was intimate and wonderfully rewarding.

There were only four correspondents present. We shall remember the occasion.

What did Mr Churchill say? That I am not permitted to print. The meeting was social, a talk off the record, as they say. Here in New York everyone seems to believe the great transition from President Truman to President Eisenhower, from the Democratic group to the Republicans, has taken place with a minimum of upheaval. There has been no jarring changing of gears, no painful creaking in the switchover.

Very Determined

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, according to those who have seen him in the White House, is serious, solemn, very determined. The famous like grin has vanished temporarily.

Few refer to the chief executive as " Ike" now. Instead there is a respectful "Mr President."

The case of Charles E. Wilson, chosen to be Secretary of Defence by President Eisenhower, has disturbed some Republicans and possibly worried Eisenhower. A specific law

states that a Government officer cannot have holdings or interests in any business that is under contract of the United States Government.

Mr Wilson should have known this. The high-priced lawyers of General Motors, of which he was the head, or the well-informed Attorney-General or Justice Department should have told him. But none did.

He unloaded

MR WILSON, after a show of reluctance and impatience, has unloaded his General Motors investments, amounting to \$2,500,000, and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

His two assistants, also stockholders in General Motors, are expected to sell their investments. In fact, they will have to sell out or get out.

The ruthlessness involved in the unloading of Wilson is called a bad start for the new Administration, but I think it will be forgotten in a week or two. It can be put down to the ignorance of the new boys feeling their way through the Washington jungle.

There is surprise here that Mr Churchill will not be making another trip to the United States along with the Messrs Eden and Butler in late February or early March.

Some sources suggest that Mr Churchill already achieved what he wanted in his talks with Mr Eisenhower in New York before his Jamaican holiday. Myself, I don't know.

Money talks?

IT was stressed at Prospect, Ochloros, that Mr Churchill had worked very hard during his brief New York stay. You can put any interpretation you like on that.

The financial wizards talk glibly about a deal for convertibility between the £ and the dollar. A plan to tie the £ to the dollar is said to have been discussed. It is quite possible, but no official here will comment.

Otherwise, President Eisenhower's regime has begun smoothly. There are minor irritations. The American Temperance Society is demanding the extinction of the Washington cocktail party. The society claims: "In the past ten years the State Department has served 122,000,000 cocktails at home and overseas."

Perhaps it considers these drinks were significant factors in the loss of China and the rise in the Russian belligerence. There are no indications that President Eisenhower intends to take its advice and banish alcohol.

FRENCH DEMARCHE SETS WHITEHALL AGHAST

By PATRICK MAITLAND, M.P.

ON the eve of Mr Dulles' arrival in London to discuss, as he said over the radio last Tuesday, tying Britain, France and Germany together, the French Government has made an important new demarche.

Mr Eden has been seriously considering how Britain can help France to ratify the European Army Treaty establishing the European Defence Community (EDC). For Mr Churchill had been strongly urged by Gen. Bedell Smith, President Eisenhower's aide, to give more help to enable France and Germany to start the European Army going.

Britain had, in fact, already promised last April to enter into the closest association possible with EDC and pledged herself to come to its aid if it were attacked, so long as Britain belonged to NATO—that is, for twenty years. M. Mayer is not satisfied. For this 20-year guarantee falls short of the duration of the 1948 Treaty of Brussels, an automatic mutual aid pact between Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg which lasts 50.

Next, M. Mayer wants to be sure about the number of troops Britain is ready to keep on the continent. The Commonwealth has already agreed in principle that Britain might reasonably engage in such a tie. For the

Prime Ministers discussed it in London in October 1948. Their communiqué stated: "There was general agreement that this association of the U.K. with her European neighbours was in accord with the interests of the other members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and the promotion of world peace. It was agreed that the other Commonwealth Governments should be kept in close touch with the progress of this co-operation with Western Europe."

Later, Canada took a direct hand—following conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty, which had been first proposed by M. St. Laurent in his historic speech to the Ottawa Parliament on April 30, 1949.

He had then declared: "Without sacrificing the universality of the United Nations it is possible for the free nations of the world to form their own closer associations for collective defence... It might grow out of the plans for Western Union now maturing in Europe... It could create a dynamic counter-attraction to Communism—a free, prosperous and progressive society."

Thus had the NATO idea been born. And under it, Mr Brooke Claxton proposed in February 1951 a three-year defence programme with provision to send a brigade group or regimental combat team to Gen. Eisenhower's integrated NATO force in Europe.

In line with that, Britain promised last May 27 "to station forces on the continent of Europe... as they deem necessary and appropriate... having regard to their interests in the integrity of the EDC."

Just as Canada's undertaking to send forces to Europe was an ad hoc pledge to NATO, which may be revised at Canada's responsible discretion, so is last May's British pledge.

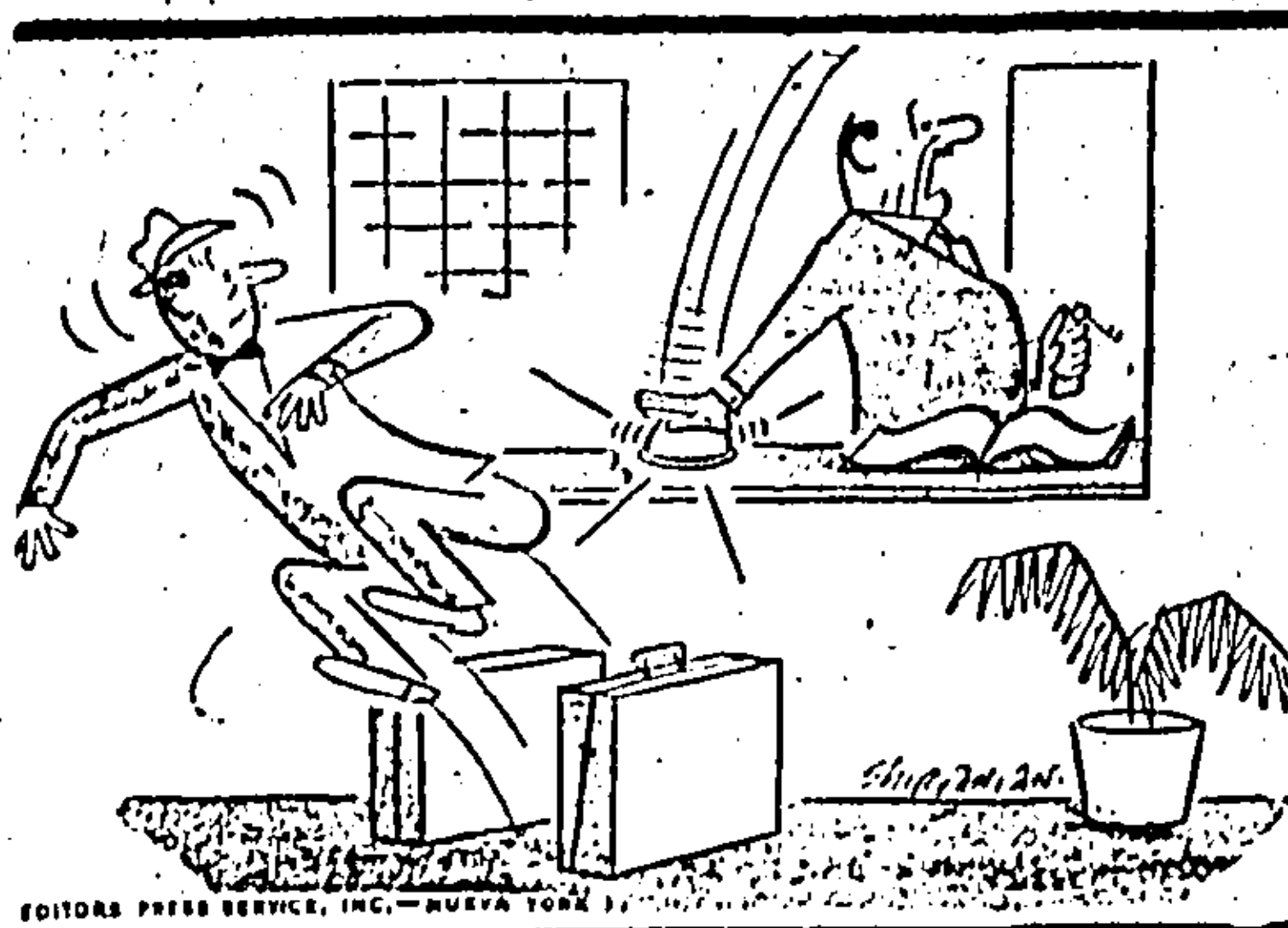
But this is where M. Mayer despatched his London Am-

bassador, M. René Massigli, to see Mr Eden this week on a mission which set Whitehall aghast. For M. Mayer, said the Ambassador, thinks the pledge too vague. It leaves the size of the British contribution wholly to Britain's discretion. He told Mr Eden that unless Britain agreed to give the European Defence Community a say in how many troops she should have in Europe, France could not even accept Britain's projected association with EDC.

That would make French ratification of the treaty difficult, if not impossible, with all the concurrent dangers of an American withdrawal from Europe at which M. Eden has hinted over the radio last Tuesday. For he then warned that if it appeared there were no chance of getting effective Western European unity, and if in particular France, Germany and England should go their separate ways, "then certainly it would be necessary to give a little re-thinking to America's own foreign policy in relation to Western Europe."

Now, M. Mayer wants Britain to promise to fix the number of British divisions in Europe in agreement with the EDC powers, or at least in consultation with them. This would not, M. Massigli explained, prevent Britain withdrawing troops if they were needed for overseas defence; indeed, an additional protocol to the treaty clarifying EDC members' right to do this was proposed by M. Mayer and would also apply to Britain if she agreed to the pledge now proposed.

Any such commitment would, of course, be hard to accept. But Mr Eden's staff are not often caught unaware. Now British projects have been worked out. They will be formally communicated to the EDC Interim Commission's Steering Committee when it meets within the next few weeks in Paris.



"FRONT!"

• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

KOOLUKATATTI, chief of the Kuppakawee Indians, accompanied by his wife Shooakulu, yesterday made Mrs. Bennett an honorary member of the tribe.

After a woman rider had been put through her paces, her face was smeared with red-brown, her hair tucked lightly with a bunch of feathers, and a symbol was put under her eye. The warrior then danced round her, playfully holding out at her with their tomahawks and flung flaming arrows over her head. "This is a great pleasure," said Mrs. Bennett in a quavering voice, as she held her new name in the visitor's book, "I am a laughing bird."

Here, there, and everywhere

Hup!

A WHIMBLED, too, needed in a hush, for the second year in succession at Hup.

WHILE TELEPHONING to his brother in Ireland, Mr. Tom Glass, of 11, Havelock-street, Havelock-street, was startled by a noise which he thought was a door opening.

A FEEL belonging to Mrs. Wale, of 11, Havelock-street, after being told on a telephone, said, "I am a laughing bird."

THE AGES of nine hatched, and in the second year in succession at Hup.

Lady Cabanleigh rides again

LADY CABANLEIGH, who leads a quiet life, retired to the country, and yesterday, after a long ride, was startled by a noise which she thought was a door opening.

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JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Forget Bad Breaks; Play Sound Bridge

By OSWALD JACOBY

GEORGE Reith, Jr., played today's hand in a Virginia tournament and taught the East player never to sell him short.

West opened the deuce of clubs. Commander Reith played low from the dummy, and East won with the ace of clubs. East returned a spade, hoping to stop a cross-ruff, and declared war in his own hand with the ten of spades.

Not a bit daunted by the bad trump break, Reith led a diamond to the ace and returned the ten of hearts. East played low, and declared let the ten of hearts ride for a

NORTH		11
♠ A 6 3 2		
♥ 10		
♦ A 9 4 2		
♣ K 9		
WEST		EAST
None		♠ Q 9 7 5
♥ 7 4 2		♥ K 8 3
♦ 10 8 5 3		♦ K J
♣ Q 7 2		♣ A 10 4
SOUTH (D)		
♠ K J 10 4		
♥ A Q J 5		
♦ 7		
♣ J 8 6 3		
North-South vul.		
♠ Pass	♥ Pass	Double
♦ Pass	♣ Pass	Pass
Redouble	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♠ 2		

finesse. This finesse with a singleton in dummy was a key play.

Reith next ruffed a diamond, discarded a club from dummy, and then played the ace of hearts, and ruffed a heart in dummy. When East followed with the king of hearts, the entire East hand counted out easily. Reith therefore cashed the king of clubs and led the queen of diamonds from dummy.

East ruffed, and South over-ruffed with the jack. Declarer could now ruff a club with dummy's remaining low trump, ruff a diamond with the king of trumps, and then make dummy's ace of trumps. East won the last trick with the king of spades, but by that time Commander Reith had already made his contract with an overtrick for a score of 1,430 points.

Q—The bidding has been: North East South West 1 Heart Pass 2 Spades 3-4, Hearts K-9-7-4, Diamonds 8-6-2, Clubs 7-5-4. What do you do?

A—Pass. You have only 4 points, and you need 6 points to respond to an opening bid. A king is normally worth only 3 points, but you should count 1 point extra for the king of your partner's suit.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades 8-6-3-2, Hearts K-9-7-4, Diamonds 8-6-2, Clubs 7-5-4. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

INTELLIGENCE TEST

THE DRONES

By T. O. HARE

MY daughter Betty belongs to a secret society. It's called "The Drones." Its members have a special handshake. Every morning the current one is three. For example, if Betty is the current one, she will meet in the back of the house on Sunday after-noon.

Their great joy, of course, is to code correspondence. For example, Betty would write "I love you" as "I love you."

Can you decipher it?

(Solution on Page 10)

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. KISS

Black, 9 pieces.

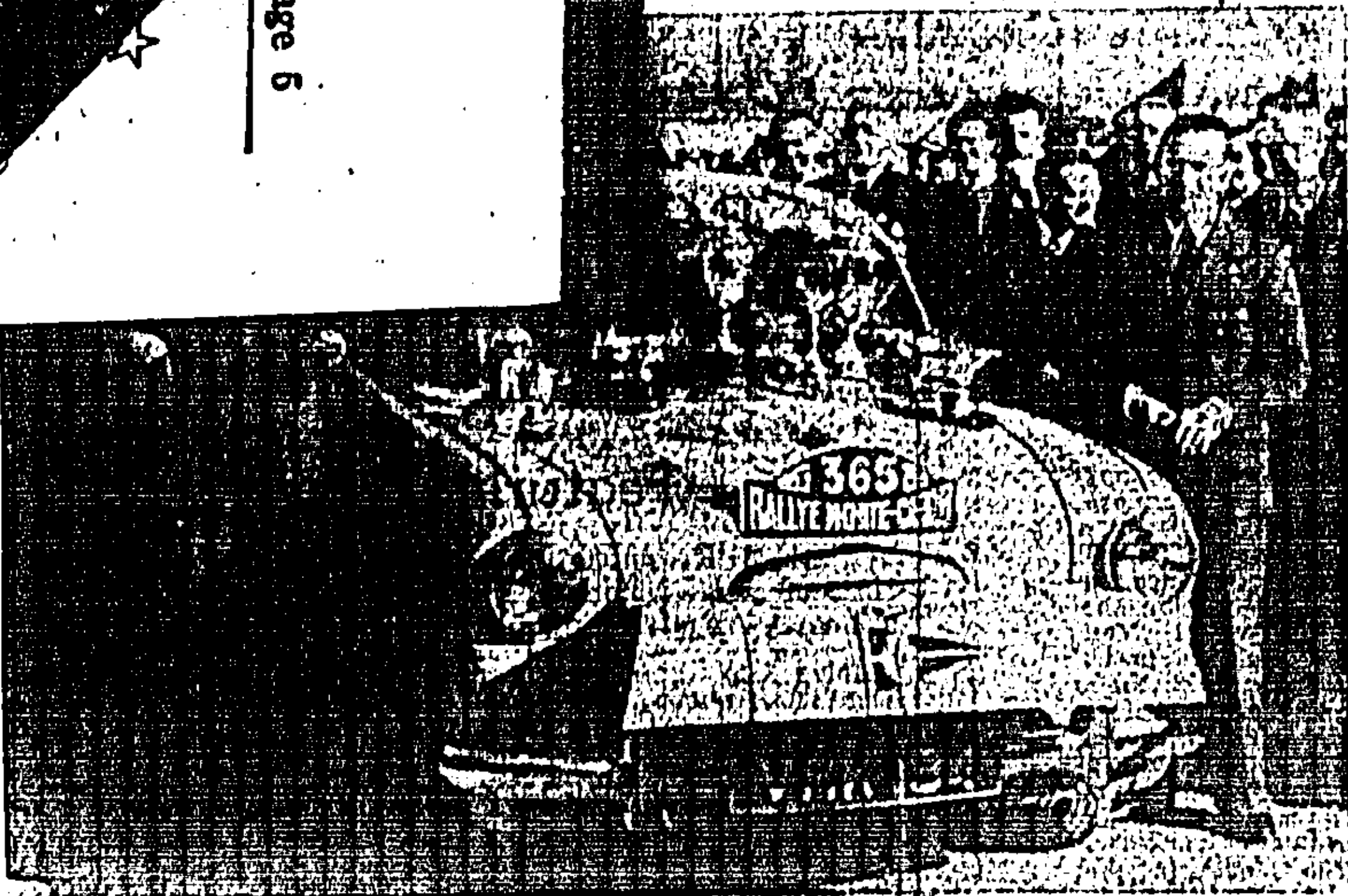
White, 8 pieces.

White to play; mate in 100.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-B4, any; 2. Q, or P (diagonal); 3. Q-B4, any; 4. Q, or P (diagonal); 5. Q-B4, any; 6. Q, or P (diagonal); 7. Q-B4, any; 8. Q, or P (diagonal); 9. Q-B4, any; 10. Q, or P (diagonal); 11. Q-B4, any; 12. Q, or P (diagonal); 13. Q-B4, any; 14. Q, or P (diagonal); 15. Q-B4, any; 16. Q, or P (diagonal); 17. Q-B4, any; 18. Q, or P (diagonal); 19. Q-B4, any; 20. Q, or P (diagonal); 21. Q-B4, any; 22. Q, or P (diagonal); 23. Q-B4, any; 24. Q, or P (diagonal); 25. Q-B4, any; 26. Q, or P (diagonal); 27. Q-B4, any; 28. Q, or P (diagonal); 29. Q-B4, any; 30. Q, or P (diagonal); 31. Q-B4, any; 32. Q, or P (diagonal); 33. Q-B4, any; 34. Q, or P (diagonal); 35. Q-B4, any; 36. Q, or P (diagonal); 37. Q-B4, any; 38. Q, or P (diagonal); 39. Q-B4, any; 40. Q, or P (diagonal); 41. Q-B4, any; 42. Q, or P (diagonal); 43. Q-B4, any; 44. Q, or P (diagonal); 45. Q-B4, any; 46. Q, or P (diagonal); 47. Q-B4, any; 48. Q, or P (diagonal); 49. Q-B4, any; 50. Q, or P (diagonal); 51. Q-B4, any; 52. 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RALLY WINNERS



Maurice Gatsonides (Holland) and Peter Worledge (Great Britain) stand on either side of their trophy-covered Ford Zephyr car after winning the 2,100-mile Monte Carlo Rally. Besides winning the first prize of £1,000 they also won the Prince Ranier of Monaco Cup.—Express Photo.

Sports Survey

The Fabulous Glasgow Rangers Are Heading Once Again For Championship Honours

By "ALL-ROUNDER"

London. What a club!... Meet the fabulous Glasgow Rangers. What a club! Heading once again for Championship honours, they promise this season to add yet more laurels to the club stature.

Since the Scottish League was formed Rangers have, exclusive of accomplishments between 1940 and 1946, when they were the War Regional League winners in 1940, followed by six consecutive Southern League Championships, won the Championship 27 times and been runners-up 13 times. And they consider "not so bad to be going on with" their 13 Scottish Cup Final wins. Their Scottish League record shows them to have won 1,166 of their 1,752 matches played, with only 268 lost and 318 drawn.

During that time they have scored 4,302 goals, with 1,852 against, collecting 2,650 points out of a possible 3,504.

Over the years they have met 40 clubs in the League, and against all of them Rangers possess a majority of wins.

There was that 1920-21 season when the Rangers swept the board, winning the Scottish, Glasgow and Glasgow Charity Cups, the Scottish League and Scottish 2nd XI Cup, an Alliance Championship; and also the 1933-34 triumph of annexing the Scottish, Glasgow Charity and Glasgow Cups and League Championship.

And what of their succession of noted players... Tom Hamilton, Dougie Gray, Bert McCandless, Jack Buchanan, David Meiklejohn, Tom Craig, Sandy Archibald, "Doo" Marshall, Jimmy Fleming, Tommy Muirhead and Alan Morton, the "Little Blue Devil"?

The latter, retired in 1932-33, played 465 games for the Rangers and scored 115 goals. Manager Bill Struth became their manager in 1920 and has had much to do with Rangers' 33 years of tremendous success.

WORLD RECORD

Of all the achievements by North Staffordshire cyclists none has surpassed that of Tommy Godwin, of Trent Vale, now a member of Stone Wheelers, who is the holder of the world cycling mileage record.

New Year's Day, 1939, he started out with the object of averaging 200 miles a day for a year. Despite two hard winters, with heavy snow, the onset of war and the blackout, he not only reached his goal, but passed his target.

In the 12 months he rode 75,095 miles, and then went on to beat the 100,000 miles record by the following Whitsun. He was the first cyclist in the world to reach such figures, since then they have not been neared.

The peak of his performance was in June when, on five consecutive days, he rode 250, 285, 301, 291 and 231 miles. His highest day's mileage was 394.

Godwin began his record ride in his 13th racing year, already a crack time trialist and one of the fastest short-distance riders in the country. His bitterest disappointment since his demobilisation from the Army has been his failure to regain his amateur status to enable him to resume his time-trial career, but he has now settled down as team trainer and manager for Stone Wheelers, who owe him so much for the prominence they have gained under his guidance.

Winner of over 200 medals in amateur sport, Godwin began cycling as a newspaper delivery boy and rode his first race at fourteen.

Over 700 North Staffordshire club cyclists signed the unsuccessful petition to the NCU in 1945 for Godwin's reinstatement to amateur status, a local indication of his extreme popularity in the cycling world.

FANS' OPPORTUNITY
Convincing from his recent attack of flu, Arsenal captain Joe Mercer went to see the Liverpool-Manchester City match from the Kop terraces.

He was soon spotted by the fans, who treated him in friendly fashion, which is more than they did sometimes when he played there before them, but told him some home truths from the match spectators' point of view.

His reactions after standing throughout the game amid the toughest and most uncompromising supporters was a desire to see a match from nowhere else. He found it warm, comfortable and educating, and received a perfect behind-the-wicket view.

Says Joe: "I heard more sense talked there than on the stand. The Kop people know the game. If Liverpool people want to know what's wrong, the Kop could tell them."

Steve Parr, the Liverpool player, however, is telling with good humour of a slightly different experience amongst the Kop fraternity. Bathed and dressed after a match, Parr stood in a bus queue outside the ground. Bannistering on his club's defeat, a disgruntled Liverpool supporter roared: "Fancy them playing Parr at inside-right! What a shocker!"

FUNDAMENTAL AIM
The Cup competition's fundamental aim is to discover "the best club in membership" each season, and undue extension of exemption and geographical grouping defeats this object. Entry last season was restricted to a 400 odd aggregate. This too kills the "national" element.

Under the present system the 44 First and Second Division clubs are excluded until

WONG PENG-SOON WILL BE HERE AGAIN IN MARCH

By "ARGONAUT"

The unofficial World Badminton Champion, Wong Peng-soon, may visit Hongkong again some time in the middle of March for a five-day stay on his way to Japan where he has been invited for a series of exhibition matches.

Together with him will be three other top-ranking Malayan players, Abdullah Piruz, Cheong Hock-leng and Charlie Seow.

Cheong Hock-leng defeated Wong Peng-soon in 1951 in the Singapore Open Championships and was the runner-up to Wong in last year's unofficial World Championships at Kuala Lumpur. Abdullah Piruz, who is ranked fourth in the official world rankings, was the conqueror of the American Champion, Martin Mendez, in the last Kuala Lumpur Championships.

In the recent Malayan Badminton Championships, he met Wong Peng-soon in the final but a sprained ankle obliged him to retire after losing the first set 15-8. He is generally considered as the successor to the Malayan crown.

Charlie Seow was for many years the Singles and Doubles Champion of Malacca, where for three successive years before the war he was the victor in the State singles final against ex-Hongkong Champion Robert Tay, and a one-time co-winner of the doubles title with Tay.

Subject to the approval of the Hongkong Badminton Association, these players will play a series of exhibition matches here before proceeding to Japan.

GIRLS TAKE POLICE FOR 8-1 RIDE

A ladies' badminton team comprising the Colony's top-ranking female shuttlers—Ullian Khoo, Winnie Cheung, Helen Kwong, Dorothy Lam, Elvie T'sok and Stella Correa—successfully went through the first of their challenge matches against some of the Colony's Men's "C" Division teams when they took the Police team by surprise yesterday to the tune of 8-1.

The Policemen did not appear to be suitably "acclimatised" yet for this unique match, but expect to be when the return match is played.

The ladies expect to have their next match against either the CCC "Green" or "Yellow".

THE SCORES

C. L. Hui and Dr. T. C. Pang (Police) lost to Ullian Khoo and Winnie Cheung 11-21, lost to Dorothy Lam and Helen Kwong 21-23, lost to Elvie T'sok and Stella Correa 21-11.

"C" DIVISION BADMINTON

In a "C" Division League badminton match last night, Tylan beat King's College Old Boys Association 8-1.

The results were: K. L. Khoo and U. Seiching (Tylan) lost to Dr. K. L. Lo and K. P. Sung 21-10; beat P. C. Chau and S. K. Ng 21-9; Dr. H. H. Lau 11-21; lost to K. L. Lo and K. P. Sung 21-12; beat Dr. H. H. Lau and Dr. Lau 21-12; beat Dr. H. H. Lau and Dr. Lau 21-12; beat Dr. H. H. Lau and Dr. Lau 21-12.

Only Teething Troubles At Melbourne, Says Mr Holt

Melbourne, Feb. 4.

The Games Organising Secretary, Mr P. W. Nette, said today that the Melbourne Cricket Club had undertaken to bring the cricket ground to Olympic standard for the track and field events.

He pointed out that the Victorian and Federal Governments and the Melbourne City Council between them had already guaranteed 1,250,000 Australian pounds (£1 million sterling) for the project. The conservative estimate of the total cost was £485,000 (£680,000 sterling).

PROVISION MADE
Mr Nette said that provision had been made for capital expenditure not only for the extension to the cricket ground but also for the Olympic cycling track and other works needed in the actual running of the Games.

Manjrekar 146 Not Out Against Barbados

Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb. 4.

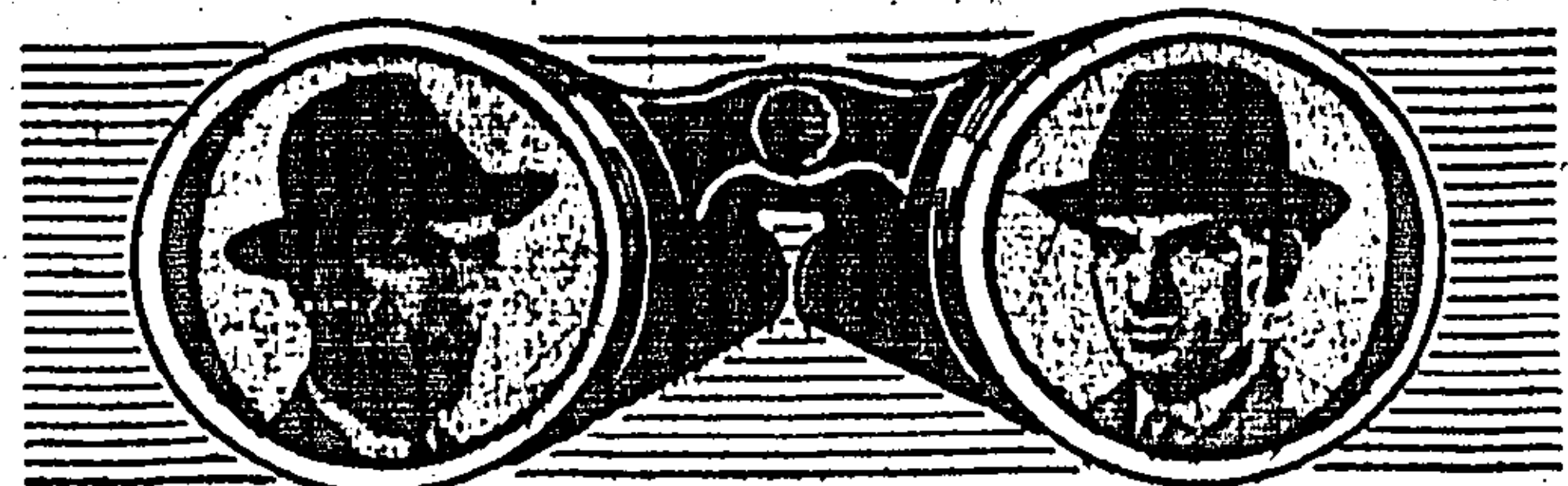
Vijay Manjrekar, by scoring 146 not out, led an Indian rally against Barbados on the fourth day of their match here today.

At the close the touring team, who followed on yesterday 397 runs in arrears, had carried their second innings total from 59 for one wicket to 298 for three.

The game ends on Thursday. Feroz Roy gave 22-year-old Manjrekar good support, scoring 40.

Scored at the close today were: Barbados 600 for seven wickets declared; Indians 209 and 298 for three wickets.—Reuter.

Why We Watch



What Happens 2 Furlongs Out

London. How crooked is racing? To answer that question, you need also to know the answer to another: How crooked WAS racing? The "nobbler" has a history almost as long as British horse-racing—and that's more than 250 years old. There were notorious incidents involving much nobbling bosses as Padwick the Spider... there was the case of Running Rein, who won the Derby—restricted to three-year-olds horses—as a four-year-old.... Such things are part of the lore of racing. Is it still going on?

That was the question put to CLIVE GRAHAM (The Scout) and PETER O'SULLIVAN. It started off a frank discussion between them. Like this—

CLIVE GRAHAM: What do you honestly think, Peter, has been the worst feature of racing during the past year? Some of the owners and trainers have been trying to persuade me that the jockeys have been up to some diabolical monkey-tricks.

PETER O'SULLIVAN: Come to that some jockeys have not been too happy about certain orders which they have received from owners and trainers. There seem to be many more inspired acts of "pulling" than do occur in fact.

GRAHAM: True, and, of course, the Green family looking on notice only the ones right in front of the stand, when the jockeys are on the point of pulling up anyway, except for those engaged in the finish.

O'SULLIVAN: Agreed. The vital stage, surely, to review a race with your glasses is some two furlongs out. If there is a

Clive Graham
(THE SCOUT)
and
Peter O'Sullivan
report on racing in the series
SWEEP THE ARENA

horse being stopped, that's usually where the anchor goes.

GRAHAM: Would you agree, too, that you find the best stopping jockeys in Australia?

O'SULLIVAN: Is that the guinea question? It is not a point which I had considered.

GRAHAM: No doubt, it has the danger of all generalities. But remember that horse at Liverpool, tucked in on the rail? About a furlong out, an opening suddenly came his way from each other. Right? The jockey stayed put, and made no effort to pass.

Now then... that was an impression transmitted from our eyes to our brain. There is no permanent record. In fact, if we were to be examined, a skilful counsel would probably have us disagreeing as to the exact distance from the finish where this happened, and to the extent of the gap, as well.

He might even cause us to wonder whether we actually saw this incident, or merely imagined.

Such doubts cross my mind often, when recapturing the fleeting, vital moments of some race. Our elderly stewards must be handicapped on the same mark. They may be confident in their opinion but it is still an opinion, and not a fact.

O'SULLIVAN: There is no reason why trainers should object to this reform. And, though it may actually benefit the stay-at-home punter immediately, it would in the long run, by making form more dependable.

GRAHAM: Yes, it's an old racing saying that an extra ounce on the feet is equivalent to a pound on the back. That happens at times, I fancy, that a horse is virtually carrying a stone "overweight" without the public being any the wiser.

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Kramer Again Beats Sedgman

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.

Jack Kramer again whipped Frank Sedgman in their pro tennis tour last night. He won in straight sets, 11-9, 10-8 to cur Sedgman's lead to 12 matches to nine.

Ken McGregor won one of his rare victories over Pancho Segura, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1. It was McGregor's fourth victory over Segura against 18 defeats.—Associated Press.

Churches Combat "Tote" Betting

San Francisco, Feb. 4.

Protestant Churches with 650,000 members are joining with businessmen to try to make totalisator betting on California horse races illegal.

Bookmaking is already illegal. Now, it is proposed to outlaw "tote" betting by securing an amendment of the state constitution.—Reuter.

BILLIARDS & SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIPS

C. L. Chu beat F. P. da Silva by 750 points to 274 in a Colony Senior Billiards Championship match at Kowloon Tong Club last night. In the same section, Au Hing beat K. Wong at Cosmo Club by 300 points to 255.

TOMORROW
At Lusitano Club, Senior Snooker, A. M. C. v. S. Y. Lee by four frames to three.

Monday, Feb. 9
At Kowloon C.C. Junior Snooker, Philip Yang v. C. W. Po, Junior Snooker, Y. C. Chu v. E. A. dos Remedios.

Wednesday, Feb. 11
At South China A.A. Senior Billiards, T. Tong v. A. A. Rodrigues.

At Eastern A.A. Senior Snooker, C. Kwok v. E. A. Chu.
At Cosmo Club, Senior Snooker, J. E. Medina v. K. Y. Chu.
At Kowloon Tong Garden Club, Senior Snooker, P. O. Y. v. K. T. Wong.

THE GAMBOLS



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"FOYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 9th Feb.	
"YOHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 9th Feb.	
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 10th Feb.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	10 a.m. 10th Feb.	
"TUNGSHEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	Noon 10th Feb.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 13th Feb.	
"HANYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 13th Feb.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 14th Feb.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 10th Feb.	
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 21st Feb.	

ARRIVALS FROM

"SECHUEN"	Yokohama	6th Feb.
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe	9th Feb.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	9th Feb.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	4 p.m. 9th Feb.
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	12th Feb.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	12th Feb.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai	13th Feb.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	16th Feb.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"ANSUN"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 9th Feb.	
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th Feb.	
"TAIPING"	Japan	3rd Mar.	

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANSUN"	Australia & Japan	6th Feb.
"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama	17th Feb.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	27th Feb.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
S. "ATREUS" Sailed	11th Mar.
G. "PELEUS" Sailed	15th Feb.
S. "MENTOR" Sailed	22nd Feb.
G. "ALCINOUS" Sailed	4th Mar.
S. "ANTIOCHUS" Sailed	10th Mar.
G. "PATROCLUS" Sailed	10th Mar.
S. "AUTOLYCUS" Sailed	25th Mar.
G. "LAOMEDON" Sailed	24th Feb.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

IDE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"HAINAN" 16th Feb.
"AGAMEMNON" 4th Mar.

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

"DONA NATI" In Port
"AJAX" 18th Feb.

* Direct discharge Kingston. * Direct discharge La Guaira (Venezuela).

Colony Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives B.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Mon. Thurs.	6.45 a.m. Tues. Fri.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues.	6.45 a.m. Thurs.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Thurs.	6.45 a.m. Sat.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Sat.	6.45 a.m. Mon.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO., LTD. Tel 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd., West, 25875, 32144, 24878

BEND LINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUK
"BENMIOR" U.K.	In Port
"BENCRUACHAN" Japan	on or abt. 10th Feb.
"BENALDER" U.K. via Singapore	14th Feb.
"BENATTOW" Japan	19th Feb.
"BENLEDI" U.K.	3rd Mar.
"BENCLEUCH" U.K. via Singapore	5th Mar.
"BENVANNOCH" U.K.	14th Mar.

SAILINGS

TO	DUK
"BENMIOR" Sandakan, Singapore, Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hull.	6th Feb.
"BENCRUACHAN" Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg and Antwerp.	11th Feb.
"BENALDER" Kure, Kobe, and Yokohama.	17th Feb.
"BENATTOW" Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Rotterdam and Middlesbrough.	20th Feb.
"BENLEDI" Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp and Hamburg.	7th Mar.
"BENCLEUCH" Kure, Kobe & Yokohama.	8th Mar.
"BENVANNOCH" Avonmouth, London & Hull.	18th Mar.

* Calls Manila, Tawau and Sandakan.

All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
York Building. Agents. Telephone: 34163.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

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Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID. ALTERNATE INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY. 10 cents PER WORD OVER 20. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word. ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA. If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

FOUND

FOUNTAIN PEN inscribed with owner's name "Lily Luan" on tram between Wanchai and Central on Saturday evening 7th Feb. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post".

WANTED KNOWN

PLEASE SEND any article you can spare or have no further use for, to be included in the Annual Rumage Sale to be held on behalf of The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children, 81 P.C. Main Office, First Floor, Land Investment Company, Gloucester Building. Please send something.

FOR SALE

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE Drawing Pencils, "HB" & "B" \$12 per gross \$5 per dozen. 30 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post". COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE Copying Pencils, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Heli, Brown, Black, \$12 per gross \$5 per dozen. 40 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post".

"ARISTOC" RED & BLUE MARKING PENCILS \$12 per gross \$5 per dozen 40 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post".

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED having its head office at Canal Road East, Hong Kong intend to apply to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council pursuant to Section 3 (4) of the Tramways Ordinance (Cap. 107) for an order permitting the said Company to carry out the following work:—

(a) The construction of a new tramway turning-circle branching from the main track near the junction of King's Road and North Point Road and running along North Point Road into and along Chun Yeung Street and down Tong Shui Road to re-join the main track laid in King's Road.

(b) The removal of the tramway turning-circle at the junction of Yee Wo Street, Caroline Road and Causeway Road.

Any member of the public wishing to inspect the plans indicating the nature of the proposed alterations may call for this purpose during normal office hours at the said head office of the Company, or at the offices of the under-mentioned solicitors.

Any order made by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is subject to confirmation by the Legislative Council pursuant to Section 3 (4) (c) of the said Tramways Ordinance.

DEACONS

1 Des Voeux Road Central and Telephone House (2nd Floor) Kowloon, Solicitors for Hongkong Tramways Limited.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "DENAHION" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, at 10 a.m. 7th February, 1953.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th February, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd February, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE
M.V. "TREM MAERSK"

having arrived from New York, and Ports of call, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to the arrival of the ship, and carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th February, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 11th February, 1953 at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th March, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected. JENSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Consignees per Company's a.s. "FRY HILL"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 7th February, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 9th February, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 2nd March, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE
m.s. "DELOS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, at 10 a.m. on 6th February, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th February, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th February, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1953.

P.O.B.I.E.&A. COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	6th January	8th February
"CHUSAN"	20th January	14th February
"CANTON"	8th February	22nd March
"CARTIAGE"	8th February	2nd April

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	14th February	14th March
"CHUSAN"	21st February	20th March
"CANTON"	13th March	13th April
"CARTIAGE"	6th April	6th May

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards From U.K.	Due	For
"TREVETHOE"	12th February	Japan
"SURAT"	14th February	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SHILLONG"	6th February	Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Malacca, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA"	due 5th Feb.	from Japan
A.O. Buoy	sails Noon 7th Feb.	for Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta

"SANGOLA"	due 8th Feb.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits
"WARLA"	sails 9th Feb.	for Japan
	due 27th Feb.	from Japan
	sails 1st Mar.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Chittagong

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORDIA"	due 8th Feb.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
"OLINDA"	sails 9th Feb.	for Japan
	due 11th Feb.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
"OBRA"	sails 12th Feb.	for Japan
	due 23rd Feb.	from Japan
	sails 24th Feb.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Gulf Ports via Bombay

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & dates are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to

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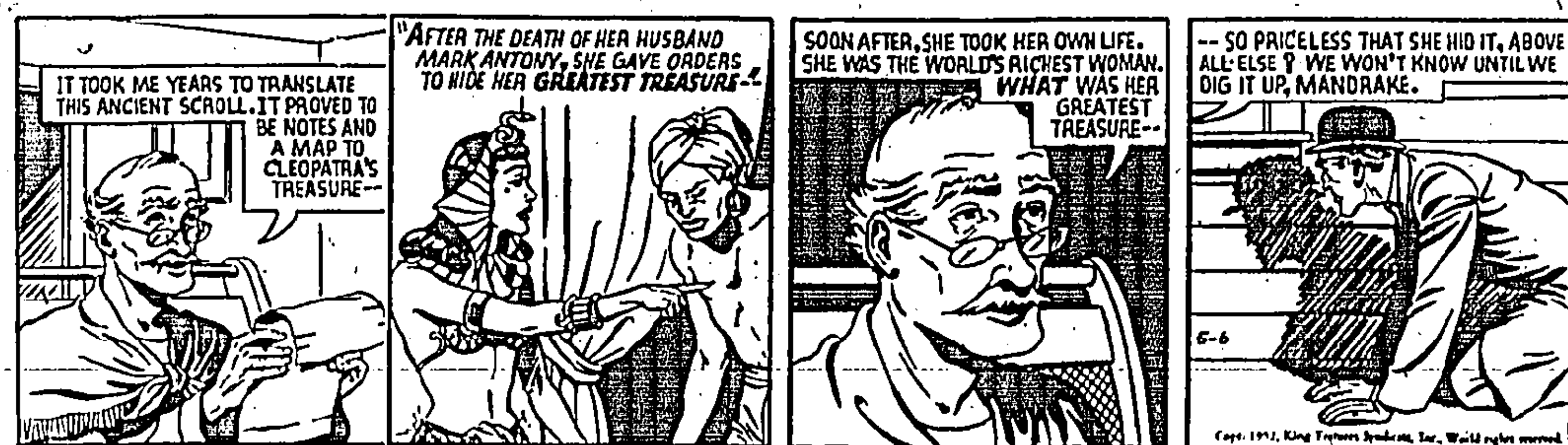
"NELLORE" arrives 14th Feb. from Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane

sails 15th Feb. for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & dates are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

"Reel" Gone Guy

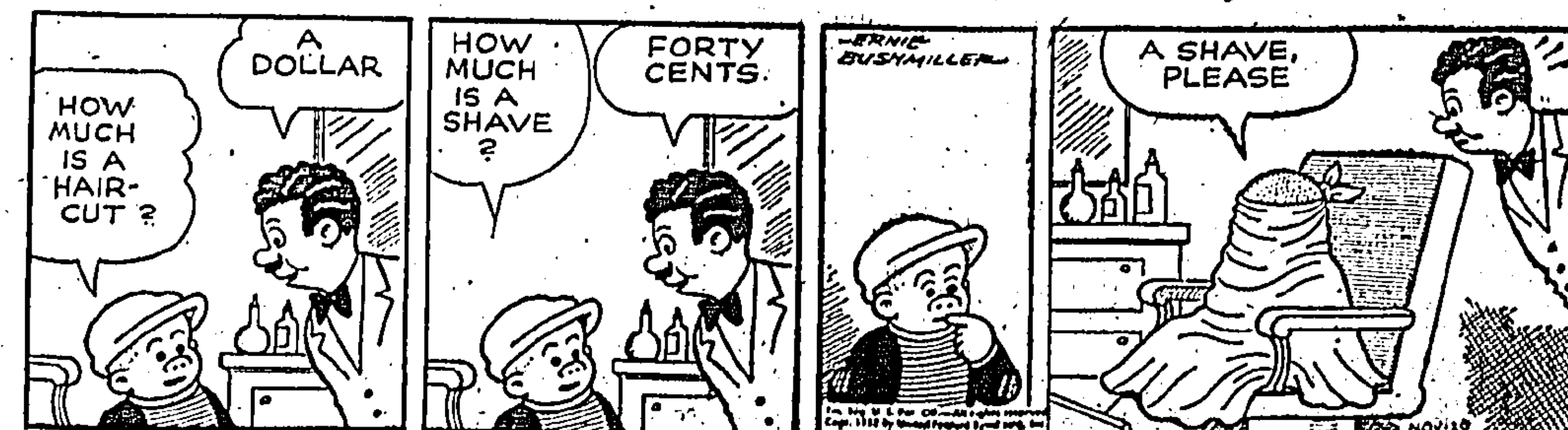
By Milk



NANCY

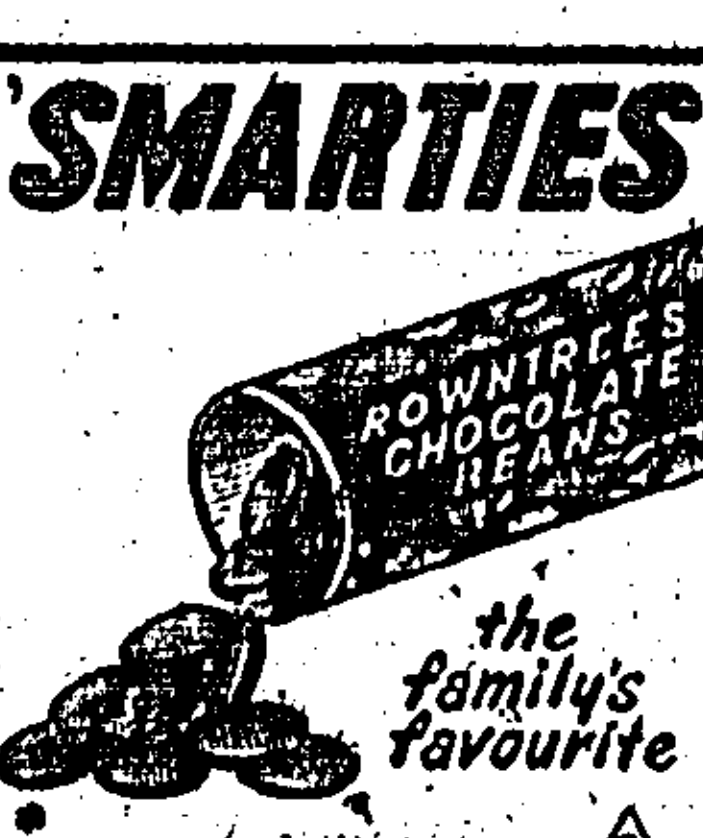
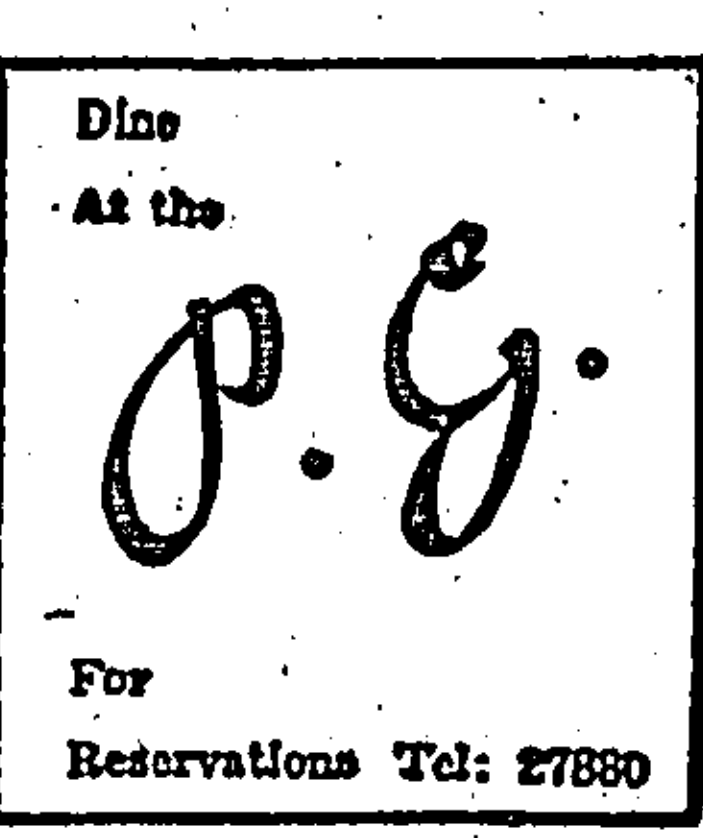
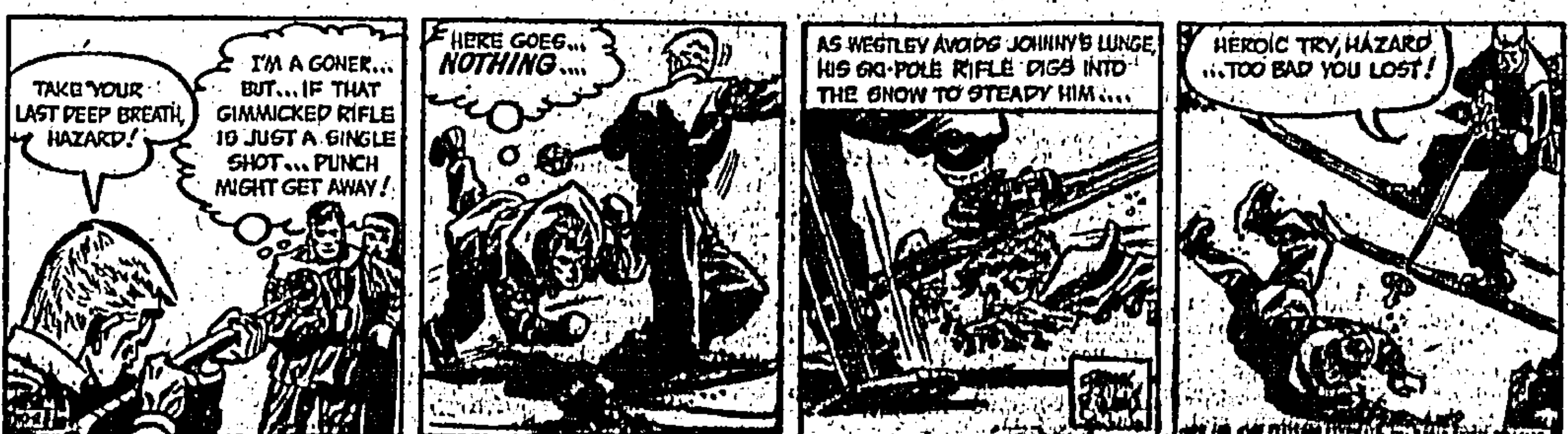
Cheaper Solution

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



AMERICAN DEFENCE SET-UP

Washington, Feb. 4. President Eisenhower today ordered a major consolidation of the defence agencies, abolishing the Defence Production Administration and ordering the Defence Mobiliser to take over as head of the Economic Stabilisation Agency.

Mr. Eisenhower acted by executive order.

The functions and personnel of the DPA were transferred to the Office of Defense Mobilisation.

The President directed the acting Defence Mobiliser, Mr. Arthur Flemming, to serve as ESA administrator. Both actions are effective immediately.

A White House statement said Mr. Eisenhower regarded his order as the "first step in a series of moves calculated to strengthen the central direction of the defence mobilisation programme."

At the same time, the President requested Mr. Flemming to supervise for a limited period the activities of the National Security Resources Board, which has been without a chairman since the resignation of Mr. J. Gold.

The Presidential Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said that the President hoped, by his consolidation programme, to simplify and reduce the size of independent civilian agencies responsible for achieving and maintaining an adequate state of national security. — United Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Feb. 23 Feb. 25		Yokohama & Kobe
"MEINAM" Mar. 18 Mar. 19		Japan
Homeward For		
"BREST" Feb. 7 Feb. 8		N. Africa & Europe
"FRY HILL" Mar. 2 Mar. 2		N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Mar. 7 Mar. 7		Manila
"COURMELLES" Apr. 8 Apr. 8		N. Africa & Europe
"MEINAM" Apr. 13 Apr. 13		N. Africa & Europe

For passenger and freight.
 Freight to Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
 Accepting cargo:
 via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.
 via Djibouti to Madagascar.
 Subject to Change Without Notice.

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EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
 Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"NOREVERETT"
 Arrives Feb. 18 from Singapore.
 Sails Feb. 19 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"REBEVERETT"
 Arrives Mar. 2 from Manila.
 Sails Mar. 3 for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment)
 Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
 Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"NORDSTJERNAN"
 Arrives Feb. 5 from Singapore.
 Sails Feb. 6 for Kobe and Yokohama.

"STAR ALCYONE"
 Arrives Feb. 10 from Japan.
 Sails Feb. 20 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharasmah, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment)
 Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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Tariff Pact To Be Studied

Geneva, Feb. 4.
 A special working party of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will study the agreement tomorrow to see if it contains adequate safeguards for Britain and the Commonwealth countries in the event of Japan's admission.
 The working party will later report back to the Inter-Sessional Committee which is meeting in Geneva to consider the timing and conditions of Japan's admission to GATT.
 At today's meeting of the Committee, Indian and Pakistani delegates explained why their governments had placed special duties on the export of coal and jute.—Reuter.

Kenya Market Anxiety

Lancashire Worried By Prospects

London, Feb. 4.
 Kenya means more than Mau Mau to the cotton-mill workers of Lancashire. In the damp, industrial towns of North-West England, Kenya means a prosperous market now in the balance.

And in Manchester, England's cotton metropolis, the men of the trade have coined a new catchphrase, "While Kenya delays, Lancashire pays." For Kenya merchants are waiting for the Government of the Colony to decide whether or not to lift the non-Sterling imports ban which now keeps cheap Japanese cotton goods out of the market there.

Lancashire cotton men, with the depression years still an uncomfortably fresh memory, know what all-out Japanese competition can mean to their trade. They have seen too, what a boost their products receive on a market which excludes Japanese competition. Kenya at the moment is such a market. Last year the Colony threw up an economic barrier against Japanese goods. But that barrier lasts only until the end of June this year. Kenya must then decide if she will establish the ban or whether she will allow Japanese cotton goods to pour again through the port of Mombasa.

Unfortunately for Lancashire, however, Kenya merchants are already anticipating the Government's decision. Apparently they believe that the import ban will be lifted, and they have no wish to be saddled with the more expensive Lancashire products on an open market.

THE COST

Only a quick decision—and for Lancashire the right decision—can save British cotton manufacturers big sums of money.

At Cotton Board headquarters in Manchester, nerve centre of the industry, officials could not yet estimate the cost to the industry of the Kenya delay. But it is believed to run into several thousands of pounds a week.

What is Lancashire doing about it? Some of the firms have issued orders to their African agents to redouble their salesmanship efforts.

There is a strong suggestion, too, that the Cotton Board may yet send a delegation of their best men to Kenya to make an on-the-spot attempt to save the situation. Although even tentative plans for such a gesture are still secret, it is known that the Colonial Office is prepared to give its blessing to such a move.

A Colonial Office official commented: "Naturally the first step will have to come from the Cotton Board, and the final arrangements would be made by the Board of Trade. The Colonial Office, however, would be in favour of such a delegation going to Kenya."

Dullness In Wall St.

New York, Feb. 4.
 In continued light trading stocks moved irregularly and narrowly through a dull session today.

The market overall finished slightly lower.
 Dealings totalled 1,000,000 shares. Of 1,103 issues traded, 423 advanced, 440 declined and 310 were unchanged.

Motion picture issues showed strength stemming from the announcement of some firms' production in a new type of dimensional colour. Changes moved widely either way. Rails were mixed in fractions generally. Oils were mixed. Metals were featureless.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:
 30 Industrials 208.0
 20 rails 110.70
 15 utilities 131.11
 40 bonds 98.49

—United Press.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, Feb. 4.
 Japanese bonds, 80% "A" (4% of 1939) 71 1/2
 "B" (4% of 1939) 71 1/2
 "C" (5% of 1937) 120 1/2
 "D" (5% of 1934) 103 1/2
 "E" (5% of 1939) 103 1/2
 Consols 80 1/2
 —United Press.

American Exporters Complain Of Barriers Against U.S. Goods

New York, Feb. 4.
 U.S. businessmen say barriers raised by foreign governments against goods shipped from the United States are more severe today than at any time since the end of World War II.

And, many New York exporters contend, in some countries the situation is likely to get worse before it gets better.
 It makes little difference whether the product is steam turbines, bed sheets, cake flour, freight cars, hot water bottles, tractors or suspender buttons. If it has to be paid for in dollars, exporters say, it's not wanted.

This does not mean that export business generally is bad. Last year's export volume was close to the high level of 1951, preliminary estimates indicate, and only a slight decline is envisaged for 1953. But, manufacturers and shippers maintain, these results have been achieved in spite of extraordinary handicaps imposed by foreign countries.

What is more, the effects of some of the restrictive policies now in force may not show up for many months, they contend. Difficulties confronting American exporters are traced to two causes: Competition of revitalized industries in Europe and Japan, and that chronic post-war ailment known as the "dollar shortage problem."

"They just haven't got the dollars to buy our goods," says one American manufacturer. "They can't spend what they haven't got. To get the dollars they need, they'll have to sell more of their goods over here or keep on getting U.S. hand-outs."

When foreign countries run low on dollars—and most have been critically short since the end of World War II—they endeavour to save the few they have by drastically curbing U.S. imports.

SEVERAL METHODS
 This is done in several ways. The simplest is to forbid outright the purchase of goods from dollar countries, or to restrict such purchases to all but a few needed commodities.

Another potent weapon is to limit dollar imports to a nominal quantity, as under Britain's "token import plan." Baneful under this system are more than taken imports of such American-made items as bottled fruits, canned lobsters, whiskey, cigarettes, shoes, galoshes, leather gloves, cotton sewing thread, hot water bottles, garden hose, woven cotton piece goods, cars and bed ticking.

Britain's dollar position has improved substantially since the "crisis" of early 1952. Signs of recent improvement have also been noted in Holland, Belgium, Western Germany and Peru. But, authoritative New York banking circles state, conditions in many other countries are going from bad to worse.

Protectionist tendencies are reported to be rising in several Western Hemisphere nations where budding native industries are struggling to take root. Exporters tell the story of a big American manufacturer who set up a factory in a Latin American country and then prevailed upon the government of that country to exclude competing products from the United States. In this case the foreign barrier was erected at the behest of an American who wanted to keep other Americans out.

EXCHANGE CONTROL
 Foreign tariffs are generally regarded as less of a handicap than import and foreign exchange controls.

"American products are of such good quality—and when mass-produced, they are so attractively priced—that they often override tariff barriers," one foreign trade authority states.

"But they can't get past import quotas and currency restrictions."

There are two principal schools of thought on the question of what the U.S. Government should do about foreign countries' dollar problems.

One is, "let them stew in their own juice." Another body of opinion leans toward conceding foreign aid and increased opportunities for foreign imports through lower U.S. tariffs.

Informed people in each camp agree that there is no quick and easy answer.

COTTONS PREDICTION
 The National Foreign Trade Council predicts a slight decline in U.S. commercial exports this year, but says higher imports would increase this nation's total foreign trade to last year's levels.

Indications are that the U.S. will export a record amount of goods worth \$12,500,000,000 in 1953 as against \$13.2 billion the year before, the Council said. The figures do not include military aid shipments.

Total non-military exports, including goods and services, were estimated by the Council at \$17.3 billion as compared with \$18 billion last year.

Commercial imports will equal the 1952 figure of \$11.3 billion, the Council predicted, while increased spending abroad by U.S. tourists and servicemen will help raise total non-military imports of goods and services to \$15.9 billion from \$15.4 billion in 1952. Total U.S. foreign trade, exclusive of military aid, would thus approximate last year's \$33 billion.

The forecasts represent an intensive study undertaken by the Council's balance of payments group, a committee of exporters, importers, investors and bankers.

MANUFACTURES
 The committee emphasized that the expected decline in exports will apply chiefly to farm products, and fuels now being produced in increasingly large quantities in foreign countries, and that exports of manufactured goods might be as high or even higher.

"The expectation is that neither coal nor agricultural products will regain their previous position in 1953 and may undergo further decline in view of improved supply conditions abroad," the committee said.

"On this basis, therefore, the outlook for manufactured and industrial products should be as good as in 1952 and for some items possibly better."

The Council estimated that foreign countries will have \$19.2 billion available for purchase of U.S. goods and services this year and would spend about \$17.3 billion for that purpose.

"In general it is agreed that foreign countries on balance will attempt to continue rebuilding their gold and dollar reserves during 1953," the report said.

"A major question," it added, "is whether foreign countries will pursue their restrictive policies this far or will at some point ease exchange and import restrictions, thus allowing a higher level of U.S. commercial exports."

Associated Press.

TRADE WITH ASIA
 Washington, Feb. 4.
 U.S. imports from Asia slumped in November and U.S. exports to Asia were smaller than a year ago, according to Commerce Department statistics issued today.

U.S. imports from Asia in November were valued at \$114,200,000, compared with \$250,000,000 in October and \$132,000,000 in November 1951. The monthly average in 1951 was \$165,900,000.

U.S. exports to Asia in November were \$147,700,000 compared with \$149,800,000 in October and \$230,300,000 in November 1951. The monthly average in 1951 was \$181,700,000.—United Press.

PAKISTAN STEEL OUTPUT
 London, Feb. 4.
 An appreciable improvement in the iron and steel output of Pakistan is likely to be achieved soon owing to the initiative and enterprise of Mr John Bruce, a Scottish foundry expert.

Mr Bruce is now visiting the country under an agreement with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

He began his work by surveying the production methods of the Karachi Foundry, the largest in the country. The firm, which has some 200 employees, turns out cast-iron pipes, clatters and sanitary ware.

Within three days, Mr Bruce came to the conclusion that, although difficult in obtaining high-grade raw materials was one of the major reasons for the poor quality of the finished product, big improvement could be effected by introducing certain modern techniques.

As the techniques he recommended were unfamiliar to local foundry men, Mr Bruce temporarily abandoned his role as technical adviser and personally took over control of the foundry for a fortnight.

Working at each production phase himself, he virtually established within the foundry a school for training men in the new techniques.

The success of his efforts may be judged by the reduction in the percentage of castings rejected as unusable; this fell from 47 to 10 per cent.

Associated Press.

Japanese Economic Recovery

"Textiles The Key"

Geneva, Feb. 4.
 Mr Schoji Obata, Japanese employers' delegate to the Textile Committee of the International Labour Organisation, told today's meeting that the key to Japan's economic recovery lay in expansion of her textile exports.

Mr Obata said: "I would like to appeal to your sympathetic understanding of the fact that the key to Japanese reconstruction as a member of the world family of free nations is actually the textile industry, and we must at all costs be able to increase our exports."

He said that although the textile industry had received more war damage than any other, it was still a gigantic one. Mr Obata said the textile industry accounted for 25 per cent of Japan's total labour force and the number of female workers in the industry was more than 50 per cent of the total.

As the pivotal centre of Japan's rehabilitation effort, the textile industry had been given first place in importance.

Referring to the labour laws, Mr Obata said that since the end of the war, a number of legislative measures had been taken which laid down minimum standards.

"Our labour force enjoys conditions which, while they may not be better than those of the advanced countries of Europe and America, are nevertheless their equal,"—Reuter.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 4.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel
 Spot 2.29 1/2 nominal
 March 2.29 1/2
 May 2.30 1/2
 July 2.31 1/2
 September 2.32 1/2
 December 2.33 1/2

Corn
 Spot 1.50 1/2
 March 1.50 1/2
 May 1.51 1/2
 July 1.52 1/2
 September 1.53 1/2
 December 1.54 1/2

Rye
 Spot 1.77 nominal
 March 1.81
 May 1.81
 July 1.81
 September 1.81
 December 1.81

Oats
 Spot 70 1/2
 March 70 1/2
 May 70 1/2
 July 70 1/2
 September 70 1/2
 December 70 1/2

Barley
 Spot 70 1/2
 March 70 1/2
 May 70 1/2
 July 70 1/2
 September 70 1/2
 December 70 1/2

Soybeans
 Spot 12.00 nominal—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Feb. 4.

World sugar futures closed unchanged to 4 points lower with sales totalling 64 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed 2 higher to 2 points lower with sales totalling 55 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)
 March 3.61 bid
 May 3.61 bid
 July 3.61 bid
 September 3.61 bid
 December 3.61 bid

Contract No. 6
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 8
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 10
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 12
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 14
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 16
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 18
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 20
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 22
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 24
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 26
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 28
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 30
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 32
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 34
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 36
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 38
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 40
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 42
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 44
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 46
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 48
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 50
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 52
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 54
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 56
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 58
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 60
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 62
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 64
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 66
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 68
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 70
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 72
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 74
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 76
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 78
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 80
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 82
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 84
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 86
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 88
 March 8.63
 May 8.63
 July 8.63
 September 8.63
 December 8.63

Contract No. 90

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SHEAFFERS
Skip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A Wife's Secret

WHEN married women steal from shops, and are caught, they tell their husbands as a rule.

I have often tried to picture how the news is broken. Whether with bravado ("Can you stand a bit of a shock...") when the children have gone to bed, or tearfully on the doorstep. Whether loudly or in whispers lest the neighbours should overhear. Whether the whole truth is told, or only a part of it ("You know how absent-minded I am").

Whatever the method, you may be sure that somewhere in London tonight, a wife is steeling herself to shatter the routine tranquillity of her home by confessing herself a thief. Tonight, and every night, except Sundays.

In court we see the end-results of the confessions. The husbands who have made some excuse to the boss for having the morning off, come gallantly to court. They tiptoe to the witness-box, careful to keep their eyes away from the dock, and they intone, as though they were reading the words from a printed card, like the oath: "She's always been a very good wife...not been well lately...never done anything like this before...can't understand..."

The wife in the dock looks bleakly at her man, as if she did not rate his performance very high and expected him to do better. The wife is fined for her crime and the husband rushes for his wallet.

So it goes, generally. Elspeth's case was different, because on the day she was caught shoplifting her husband was away from home, about his business as a commercial traveller.

She was caught stealing two pairs of gloves, at the Regent Street. She pleaded guilty to the crime before Mr. Frank Milton. "Does your husband know about this?" Mr. Milton asked Elspeth, when the story had been told to him.

"No, no," sobbed Elspeth, and she told the magistrates why. "I'll never know, if I can help it," she said.

She is a handsome woman of 38, and in court she wore a smart brown suit that matched her red hair very well. She also wore gloves.

"I see you've got some gloves of your own," the magistrate observed.

"Yes, I don't know why I took two pairs from the shop," cried Elspeth, dabbing her eyes with a handkerchief.

"If you do this sort of thing again, you know, you'll go to prison," Mr. Milton said. "I'll never do it again I can assure you," Elspeth answered with conviction in her trembling voice.

The magistrate changed the subject slightly: "I don't know whether you are wise to keep this secret from your husband," he said. "Won't he have to pay the fine, if there is one?"

"Oh, can't I take it out of the housekeeping?" Elspeth pleaded, as though she suspected there might be some man-made law against such an arrangement. She had told the police she had £5-57 housekeeping money a week.

"You will pay a fine of £5, and I shall give you a month to pay," Mr. Milton said. "I think if you're wise, before you leave, you should have a word with the probation officer as to how to deal with this matter at home."

"Oh, thank you, I will," Elspeth said, and, severely shaken, she left.

Her husband may never know what happened that morning; unless, of course, he notices a four-wheeled falling off in the standard of living in his home, and demands to know just how the housekeeping money has been spent.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION:

The key is "Three Forward and Two Backs." To decipher a message the letters are divided into groups of five. In each group the first three letters are set forward (A becomes A7), the next two are set back (B becomes B2), and the message is read in the order given. The example quoted reads: "ALL MEMBERS MUST ATTEND OUR MEETING NEXT SUNDAY."

London Express Service.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Public Sickened By Olympic Games Bickering

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Jan. 30.

Bickering, indecision and parish pump politics have just about made a near-certainty of Australia losing the 1956 Olympic Games.

It is taken more or less for granted now that the International Olympic Committee will not be messed around much longer by Melbourne and at its meeting in April it will give the Games to some other country capable of getting on with the job.

It is now three years and nine months since Melbourne was named as host country for the 1956 Olympics. In that time it has acquired three abandoned post holes and hundreds of reams of paper. Right from the start things have gone wrong — and have continued to get worse.

As the afternoon paper, *The Sun* pointed out in an editorial: "Ordinary Australians, who welcomed the prospect of the Olympic Games at first, have become heartily sick of the bickering and are now burying the great idea alive."

Next development that can be looked for is the resignation of the chairman of the Games Controlling Committee, Mr. A. W. Coles. A. W. Coles isn't the type of man to stand for long the present mess up.

Head of a huge chain-store business, one-time independent member of Parliament who held balance of power, later chairman of the Airlines Commission which organised and brought into Trans-Australia Airlines, he is recognised as one of the most able and efficient administrators in Australia. If anyone is capable of making the Games click A. W. Coles is the man.

He hasn't said so in so many words, but the hints he has let drop here and there indicate that he won't be on the payroll much longer — and that's going to be another blow towards the knock-out.

And finally, if it is a question of expense, the powers-that-be could keep this in mind: It cost Finland (pop. 4-million) well over £6-million to stage the last Games. It got back a little over £2-million, but reckoned the rest of the money was well spent on publicity.

Unless we can subscribe to this view we should get out while the getting is reasonably good.

PROPERTY SEARCH

The Japanese Diplomatic Mission is preparing to buy a property in Canberra for an Embassy building.

The Japanese mission in Canberra numbers 21 persons, including the families of the representatives. Some members of the mission will be stationed in Sydney, but the majority will live in Canberra.

The Ambassador, Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, is at present at the city's leading hotel, Hotel Canberra.

Last year a dog owned by Raymond Hogan, of Hobart, Tasmania, bit Miss Beatrice Brooke. She complained to the police, and in court this week Raymond was fined for allowing the dog to be at large. But Raymond did not have enough cash on him to pay the fine.

So Beatrice lent him ten shillings.

GLOBE TROTTER

A spy little woman, 78, stepped out of a flying boat here this week with little luggage, bounding enthusiasm, and a round-the-world air ticket that cost her £1422 and an itinerary that covers 35 cities and 21 countries.

She is Miss Isabelle Noble, a BA, who has been travelling off and on for 12 years, has plans for going to the moon in a rocket before it is ever launched.

I've seen Tahiti—that's where I always wanted to go but it rained for the nine days. I'm going to Bali, if I can get a visa, then Japan, China, Hongkong, India, Turkey, Israel, Arabia and Europe, so that I'm in England for the Coronation of your Queen Elizabeth.

"I've got a seat that cost 88 dollars, but I don't know where it is."

"And when I'm through with this trip I'm going to the moon in a rocket—yes, sir!"

SOMETHING LEARN'T

Dr. Hans Haas, Viennese scientist, here with his wife to take colour pictures of marine life, now believes that Australian sharks (dangerous varieties) are more dangerous than sharks in other parts of the world.

Until he came to Australia the doctor had the idea that a swim-

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I'm ashamed, George, of you kicking me under the table—I never can tell whether you mean to bid or pass!"

'What Should I Do' Appeal By Driver

Witness's Evidence In Symons Case

"What should I do?" was Dr. Robert Symons' appeal to a passenger in his car when he ran over an old woman on the morning of January 1. This evidence was given by Captain Richard Connell, the passenger, at Central this morning, before Mr. Hinshing Lo.

The witness added that Dr. Symons was in a panic state and did not have the presence of mind to stop the car. Captain Connell had replied "you must inform the Police." The witness then insisted on getting out of the car and defendant finally stopped the vehicle near the Rediffusion Building. Captain Connell then walked back and reported the accident at the scene.

Describing the accident, Captain Connell said that while travelling along Queen's Road East towards Wanchai, he noticed a woman dressed in black crossing the road some five yards ahead of the car. Before he realised what was happening, he felt an impact and saw the body of the woman sliding over the bonnet.

Defendant is represented by the Hon. Leo D'Almeida, QC, and Mr. Oswald V. Chung, both instructed by Mr. T. Zimmerman. Mr. Chung had entered a plea of not guilty at a previous hearing to charges of dangerous driving, careless driving, failing to stop after an accident and failing to report an accident.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE: Medical evidence was given by Dr. T. C. Page, who said that the deceased was hit by a force directed at the front portion of her body and that her lower ribs were crushed in by the impact. He added that it was consistent with car accidents.

Dr. Page declined to reply to Counsel's question as to whether the small amount of blood found in the woman's stomach would be sufficient to affect her senses. Counsel pointed out that the blood was found in the stomach and would have a counter-acting effect on the alcohol.

Further evidence was given by Dr. Robert Symons, who testified that at about 6.20 a.m. on January 1, he heard a screaming of brakes followed by a crash. He was on duty at the main gates of Victoria Barracks. He rushed forward and saw a car driving past a body lying on the road. Thereupon he took the number of the car and went into the guardroom to write it down. He told the Court that the number was 115, and that the car was a 1942 model.

Corroborative evidence was given by Yee, who added that it was a 1942 model and the street was well lit.

Hearing is proceeding.

Fatal Accident To Soldier

A British soldier, whose identity has not been disclosed until the next of kin have been notified, was the victim of a fatal accident yesterday.

First reports say that he was riding a bicycle in Borrett Road when apparently it went out of control. The rider was thrown off the machine at the corner of Borrett and Kennedy roads and severely injured.

He died late last night in the Bowen Road military hospital.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which are earlier than those at G.P.O., times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5
Philippines, N. Borneo, 4.30 p.m.
C.P.A.L.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

By Air
Formosa, 9 a.m., via C.A.T. C.P.A.L.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

Indo-China, France, French North Africa, 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., as Elizabeth.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ARCHITECT ON HIS CLAIM FOR FEES

The question of fees on which the plaintiff claimed he was entitled to payment was raised by Counsel for the Defence this morning in cross-examination of Antonio Henrique Basto, who is claiming payment for professional services, when hearing continued before the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice E. H. Williams, in the Supreme Court.

Basto, authorised architect, surveyor and engineer, of Prince's Building, claimed \$93,784, representing architectural fees for professional services rendered in connection with plans for Island Lot No. 1743, in Des Voeux Road West, and for reasonable remuneration for similar services in respect of plans for Island Lot No. 1408 in Yee Wo Street, East Point.

Defendant was Liu Po-sun, merchant, of 128 Wing Lok Street West.

The claim was on estimated costs for abandoned work on the two lots.

Mr. D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr. M. E. Lee, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. P. H. Sin, was for the defendant.

Plaintiff claimed the stipulated fees at two per cent of the total cost of the project in relation to 1943, with an alternative claim based on quantum meruit (as much as he or she deserved), and on IL 1408 plaintiff claimed on quantum meruit alone.

Examination-in-chief of Basto was completed this morning after he had clarified certain statements in evidence given earlier. He also said that the present structure on IL 1743 was a three-storeyed godown covering the whole lot, and was very much bigger scheme than the one he himself had prepared plans for on the defendant's instructions.

Basto also denied he had ever assured defendant that he could obtain a mortgage for \$200,000 without difficulty.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by Mr. Bernacchi, who suggested that an earlier witness, Ip Wing-sang (formerly employed as assistant to Basto), had never been an employee of his, plaintiff said that at the time he was working on plans for projects concerned in the action the man had been his assistant on a commission basis.

Asked whether at that time, 1948, Ip was also working for a firm called the Kwong Sing Loong, plaintiff said that at the beginning of the projects, when plans were prepared for a three-storeyed godown, Ip was working for Kwong Sing Loong, but when plans were commenced for the five-storey building, Ip was working in his office.

Shown various correspondence which had passed between himself and the FWD in connection with IL 1743, plaintiff agreed that it appeared the Kwong Sing Loong firm had been engaged as contractors for that site, although he had not seen any contract between Kwong Sing Loong and the defendant, as was customary between contractor and lot owner.

Plaintiff said that in the normal way after a permit had been received from the Building Authority, tenders were called for. In the matter under discussion, plaintiff said no tenders were called for.

FEES AGREEMENT

Mr. Bernacchi then questioned plaintiff on fees and produced a letter which plaintiff acknowledged was an agreement over fees between himself and the defendant. (Witness agreed in the letter to accept two per cent of the total estimated cost of construction as fees).

Mr. Bernacchi: You were prepared to do the work on IL 1408 on the same basis?

Plaintiff: Yes.

You personally at that time considered this a reasonable remuneration, having regard to the size of the scheme involved?

—I did not consider it as reasonable. It was on the low side but I agreed to accept it.

Quite frankly—as you yourself said you are out to be as reasonable as can be—the terms you want are the terms contained in this letter—I would be satisfied with that?

On both projects?—Yes.

Referred to a fee note dated May 5, 1949, which plaintiff admitted he had sent defendant together with a covering letter, and in which he set the figure at one per cent on \$800,000, namely, \$8,000, for abandoned work, plaintiff said he was actually entitled to more than half-fees, but he had named the figure, he did because he had heard the defendant had suffered considerable losses in speculation, so he was prepared to make a reduction.

Mr. Bernacchi: On May 5, 1949, you asked for one per cent in respect of the three-storeyed godown and I suggest that is what you thought you were entitled to under the agreement you made with the defendant. What you had done in drainage was more than compensated by what you had not done in RCC work?—As I mentioned in my letter to defendant, I was giving him generous terms. I was prepared to accept that amount if he settled immediately.

Asked why he had charged only half per cent on another item in his fee-note, Basto said that since he did not actually get a permit on the second scheme (the five-storeyed building), and though he was entitled to charge two-thirds of two per cent under the RIBA Schedule, he thought he should charge defendant less. "You can call it generously on my part," Basto remarked. He agreed the plans had been disapproved at that stage. Before he could make any amendment to the plans the scheme was abandoned by defendant.

Mr. Bernacchi: At that stage with any client, where the plans had been disapproved and you had been instructed to abandon work, you don't suggest you would be entitled to two-thirds of the agreed fee?

WORKING DRAWINGS

Plaintiff: They were all working drawings. Amendments which were required were very slight and would not have involved much trouble.

Here you had certain instructions to prepare certain plans for development of a lot. Having reached a certain stage with the working drawings, you were instructed that your client wanted a building bigger than the one for which you had prepared plans: do you say you would charge him fees for the work on the other building where he had abandoned the scheme?—Yes.

You would have charged him at the same rate you would have charged had you received no instructions for the bigger scheme?—Yes, I am entitled to it. Under the RIBA scale of charges you will find that even sketch plans which have been submitted and approved, and on which amendments are necessary, are items on which one could charge for extra work.

Extra work, yes, but this is merely the replacement of one scheme by another. Have you ever before had a similar position where you had one scheme on which you had prepared plans for a client and he then wanted a bigger scheme and scrapped the earlier one?—Not in my recollection.

NEW WORK

I suggest to you that no architect in such circumstances would reasonably insist upon his fees twice over, fees for the old plans and fees for the new one. He would merely charge an additional fee under his charges for the new building.

In this particular case all the working drawings had been prepared and submitted. It was actually new work altogether. Another reason why I charged less was because I got the enlarged project under the third scheme. I am entitled to full charges for each of the schemes.

I suggest it is not reasonable to charge full fees on a scheme where it has been abandoned for a bigger scheme which has been given to you instead. I think it is reasonable. The work had already been done. I and my staff have lost all the time in preparation of the plans, and we had then to prepare the new scheme. It is like taking on a new job. One begins all over again.

Surely in a case like this where you already have the plans relating to the area, where you already have the measurements checked, and the basic lay-out available in your office, a third set of plans prepared and accepted as much as the original?

Apart from the lot measurements, the plans are completely new.

Explaining his fee a note further, Basto said that at the time he sent it to the defendant, he would have been prepared to accept the figures set out therein as a final settlement provided they were paid at an

early date, failing which he reserved the right to charge according to the proper scale of charges.

The hearing is proceeding.

Nationalist Guerillas In Action

United Nations, Feb. 4.

The Chinese News Service, official information agency of the Nationalist Government, said today that between January 1 and October 15 last year more than 580,000 organised anti-Communist guerrillas, who had been active on the Chinese mainland, inflicted 41,727 casualties on the Chinese Communists and captured 3,025 prisoners.

It was claimed in addition that the guerrillas had destroyed 4,000 tons of petroleum products, 672 boats, 21 factories, 148 bridges, 404 vehicles, 335 miles of railway lines and 125 warehouses.

Most of the guerrillas were in contact with Nationalist military headquarters on Formosa, it added.

The News Service said this information had been disclosed last week by a highly placed military strategist on Formosa.

He said the guerrillas could exert maximum pressure on the Communists and could co-ordinate with Chinese Nationalist regular troops when major operations for the overthrow of the Chinese Communists were launched.

Military supplies were being sent to the guerrillas.

The News Service also said 20,000 well-trained marine guerrillas were making almost daily raids on the Communist-held coast from island bases only 20 miles from the mainland.—Reuter.

No Clearance Papers

Saying that it was a very serious offence to leave port without clearance papers, Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning fined Leung Wing, 29, coxswain of the motor launch Cayuse, \$100 for the offence.

Leung's 78-ton launch was intercepted by Sub-Inspector Blackhurst off Lung Ku Tan, near Chinese territorial waters, yesterday morning. Defendant, who told the Police that he towed a junk out of Hongkong, had clearance papers which expired last January 28.

Used Private Car For Hire

Pleading not guilty to a charge of using a private car for hire, Tam Tat-wan, 33 years old employed chauffeur, was found guilty by Mr. Thomas Tam who imposed a fine of \$500 on defendant.

The defendant picked up a female near Robinson Road and dropped her near Cable & Wireless. He stated he was paid \$250 by his fare, but on being searched by the Police he was found to have on him three dollar notes.

Hawker Murder Trial Verdict

Li Wing, 38-year-old hawker, charged with murder of Ng Kit-wai, another hawker, in the Mongkok Market on October 27, was found not guilty by a jury of six men and one woman at the Supreme Court today. The found him guilty of manslaughter, for which he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour. Li was defended by Mr. Patrick Yu.

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